



Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-91-052
Monday
18 March 1991

Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-91-052

CONTENTS

18 March 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

General

Beijing Reports Stand on Dalai Lama's Travels [Beijing International]	1
Bush, UK's Major Hold Talks in Bermuda	1
Agree on Iraqi Chemical Weapons [XINHUA]	1
Stress Cease-Fire Conditions [XINHUA]	1
Bush Meetings With Allies Not 'Smooth' [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 16 Mar]	1
Baker Continues Travels, Consultations	2
Gorbachev Stresses UN Role [XINHUA]	2
USSR Issues 6-Point Plan [XINHUA]	3
Baker Meets Shevardnadze [XINHUA]	3
'Roundup' Views Moscow Visit [XINHUA]	4
'Roundup': No Breakthrough Achieved [XINHUA]	4
Commentary Notes 'Tough Trip' [RENMIN RIBAO 17 Mar]	5
Article Studies Postwar Gulf Situation	
[Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITON 11 Mar]	6
Concern Over Taiwan-Australia Ties Reported [Moscow International]	8
USSR Prepared for Japan Ties 'Breakthrough' [XINHUA]	8

United States & Canada

NPC Delegation Concludes U.S. Visit [XINHUA]	8
--	---

Soviet Union

Joint Survey Group Discusses Eastern Border Area [XINHUA]	8
Gorbachev, Economists Meet Amid 'Crisis' [XINHUA]	9
'Talk' Reflects on Economic, Political Problems [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 16 Mar]	9
Gorbachev Urges People To Vote for Union [XINHUA]	10
Gorbachev Expresses 'Optimism' on Referendum [XINHUA]	10
Muscovites Favor Union in Close Vote [XINHUA]	11

Northeast Asia

Notes Exchanged With Japan on 3d Yen Loan [XINHUA]	11
Japanese Banks Join Western Loan Project [XINHUA]	11
Wang Zhen Message Welcomes Japanese Choir [XINHUA]	11
Kaifu Opposes Sending Minesweepers to Gulf [XINHUA]	12
Anniversary of Jiang Zemin's DPRK Visit Marked [XINHUA]	12
DPRK Army Orchestra Performs in Jinan Region [Jinan Radio]	12

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Rogachev Discusses Cambodia With PRC Officials [Moscow Radio]	13
Meeting of Cambodian Factions Set for Jakarta [XINHUA]	13
Hanoi, Phnom Penh Urged To Hasten Peace Process [Beijing International]	14
Vietnamese Party To Pursue Economic Reform [XINHUA]	14

Near East & South Asia

PRC Aids Pakistan's Nuclear 'Breakthrough' [XINHUA]	15
Military Delegation Departs for Pakistan [XINHUA]	15
Delegation Arrives in Islamabad [XINHUA]	15
Li Peng Meets Outgoing Pakistani Ambassador [XINHUA]	15
Li Ximing, Delegation Return From India [XINHUA]	16

Sub-Saharan Africa

Expelled African Student Readmitted to University [XINHUA]	16
Student Says Quotation Fabricated [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 15 Mar]	17

East Europe

Serbia Challenges Power of SFRY Presidency [XINHUA]	17
---	----

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Coverage of Upcoming 7th NPC Session in Beijing	19
Draft Agenda Outlined [XINHUA]	19
Preparations 'Basically' Completed [XINHUA]	19
Greater Openness Planned [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 18 Mar]	20
CPPCC Standing Committee Holds 13th Session [XINHUA]	20
Handles Members' Motions [XINHUA]	21
Ngapoi Recalls Tibet's 'Peaceful Liberation' [Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION 11 Mar]	22
Media, Women's Groups Plan Cooperation [CHINA DAILY 14 Mar]	25
Editorial Marks Women's 'Meritorious Service' [RENMIN RIBAO 8 Mar]	25
Procuratorial Organs Said Fulfilling Tasks [XINHUA]	26
More Education Laws, Regulations Drafted [XINHUA]	27
Government To Cooperate With UN on Education [CHINA DAILY 18 Mar]	27
Report Shows Increase in Urban Population [XINHUA]	28

Economic & Agricultural

'News Analysis' Sees Reform, Openness as Trend [XINHUA]	28
Article Surveys Socialist Commodity Economy [RENMIN RIBAO 11 Mar]	29
Priority To Be Placed on Economic Legislation [XINHUA]	32
Zhou Enlai's Views on Economic Construction [RENMIN RIBAO 4 Mar]	32
Provinces Set Targets for 10-Year Development [XINHUA]	36
Grain Storage Situation Said 'Extremely Serious' [XINHUA]	37
State Council Issues Circular on Zoning [XINHUA]	38

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

East Region

Anhui's Lu Rongjing on County-Level Economies [Heifei Radio]	39
Jiangsu People's Congress Ratifies Building Plan [XINHUA]	39
Jiangxi People's Congress Chooses Senior Cadres [Nanchang Radio]	39
Shandong Congress Standing Committee Session	40
Session Concludes [Jinan Radio]	40
Gao Changli Resigns [Jinan Radio]	40
Personnel Reshuffle [Jinan Radio]	40
New Leaders Elected in Qingdao City [Jinan Radio]	40
Jiang Chunyun at Shandong Party Work Conference [Jinan Radio]	41
Agenda for Shanghai People's Congress Noted [Shanghai Radio]	41
Shanghai Adviser on Reform, Enterprise Autonomy [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 16 Mar]	41

Central-South Region

Deng Hongxun Addresses Hainan Memorial Ceremony [Haikou Radio]	42
Discusses Improving Social Order [XINHUA]	42
Hainan Adopts Regulations on Overseas Investment [XINHUA]	43
State Council Approves Hainan Industrial Park [XINHUA]	43

Southwest Region

Guizhou People's Congress Presidium Meets [Guiyang Radio]	43
Guizhou People's Congress Session Hears Reports [Guiyang Radio]	43
New Leaders Elected [XINHUA]	44
Liu Zhengwei Attends Guizhou CPPCC Meeting [Guiyang Radio]	44
Attends Agricultural Meeting [Guiyang Radio]	44
Yang Rudai, Others Pay Respects to Xu Chuan [Chengdu Radio]	45
Regional Party Official Views Changes in Tibet [XINHUA]	45
Preferential Policies Toward Moinba in Tibet [XINHUA]	46
Officials at Tibet Armed Police Corps Meeting [Lhasa TV]	46
Tibetan Leader on Renovation of Potala Palace [XINHUA]	47
Yunnan Governor at Congress Presidium Meeting [Kunming Radio]	47

North Region

Noncommunists Elected to Beijing Government [XINHUA]	48
Fund To Enhance Moral Education in Beijing [XINHUA]	48
Hebei Official Briefed on Ideological Education [Shijiazhuang Radio]	48
Inner Mongolia Government Holds Work Meeting [Hohhot Radio]	48
Inner Mongolia Meeting on State Farm Development [Hohhot Radio]	49
Wang Qun Meets State Farm Responsible Figures [Hohhot Radio]	49
Regional-Level Cadres Transferred to Rural Areas [Hohhot Radio]	50
Inner Mongolia Conference on Unjustifiable Fares [Hohhot Radio]	50
Tianjin Congress Standing Committee Session [Tianjin Radio]	51

Northeast Region

Sun Weiben Inspects Work in Qiqihar [Harbin Radio]	51
Attends Public Security Conference [Harbin Radio]	52
Praises Longjiang Sowing Work [Harbin Radio]	53
Discusses Organizational Work [Harbin Radio]	53
Heilongjiang Administrative Divisions Change [Harbin Radio]	54
'Serious Drought' in Heilongjiang Predicted [Harbin Radio]	54
He Zhukang Attends Forestry Conference Closing [Changchun Radio]	54
Inspects Changchun Motor Plant [Changchun Radio]	55
Cuts Ribbon for Corn Market, Fair [Changchun Radio]	55
Jilin Considers Party Building at Universities [Changchun Radio]	56
He Zhukang Speaks at Conference [Changchun Radio]	56
Hunjiang Congress Elects New Mayor, Vice Mayors [Changchun Radio]	57
Quan Shuren Attends Congress Session Closing [Shenyang Radio]	57
Session Elects Governor [XINHUA]	57
Quan Shuren Speaks at Forum on Culture, Art [Shenyang Radio]	57
Speaks on Invigorating Enterprises [Shenyang Radio]	58

Northwest Region

Gansu Congress Presidium Holds Second Meeting [Lanzhou Radio]	58
Gansu People's Congress Continues Work	59
More on Governor's Work Report [Lanzhou Radio]	59
Committee Vice Chairmen Elected [XINHUA]	59
Fourth Xinjiang CPC Congress Opens 14 Mar [Urumqi TV]	59
Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee Presidium Meets [Urumqi TV]	60
Xinjiang Discipline Inspection Plenum Communique [Urumqi TV]	60
Xinjiang Advisory Committee Plenum Communique [Urumqi TV]	61

General

Beijing Reports Stand on Dalai Lama's Travels

OW1603031691 Beijing in Russian to the USSR
1900 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Text] At the PRC Foreign Ministry's press briefing held in Beijing on 14 March, the Foreign Ministry spokesman was asked how China reacts to the fact that the Dalai Lama will visit the United Kingdom in the near future and the fact that the UK is appointing a high-ranking official to receive him.

The PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman replied: The Dalai Lama is not just a religious figure; he is an emigrant engaged in political activities abroad aimed at splitting the homeland, and undermining the national solidarity of China. We are against the Dalai Lama's political activities in other countries in any capacity. Furthermore, we are against his appearances here and there, wounding the unity and national solidarity of the homeland. China opposes the action of any country that organizes official receptions and meetings with the Dalai Lama.

Bush, UK's Major Hold Talks in Bermuda

Agree on Iraqi Chemical Weapons

OW1603212391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1857 GMT 16 Mar 91

[Text] London, March 16 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush and British Prime Minister John Major today agreed that sanctions against Iraq will not be eased until Iraq destroys its chemical weapons arsenal.

Speaking after talks in Bermuda, President Bush said Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's credibility was "zilch, zero", but the Allies would not meddle with Iraq's internal affairs, according to reports from the island.

Major said the destruction of Iraqi chemical weapons was an essential condition if the U.N. economic sanctions against Iraq were to be altered.

Bush agreed by saying: "There is no difference in terms of where the United Kingdom and the United States stand."

Describing the issue as vital for future security in the Middle East, Major said he wants to see the supervised destruction of Iraq's chemical weapons.

He also said assurances were also needed from Iraq that it recognised the state of independence in Kuwait as permanent.

Major said his talks with President Bush covered the Gulf, security in the Middle East, arms control, South Africa and U.S. Secretary James Baker's talks in the Soviet Union.

The two leaders were meeting while Iraqi President Saddam Husayn made a televised speech claiming

uprising in the southern Iraq had been put down despite unrest in the north where Kurds dominate.

The two leaders voiced concern about the use of force to suppress unrest and warned Baghdad it must comply with the temporary ceasefire agreement on the Gulf war.

Earlier this week, President Bush had talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney also on the Middle East issue.

A detailed proposal on the future of the Gulf is expected to be submitted to the United Nations by the U.S. within the next month after Bush's consultations with allied leaders.

Stress Cease-Fire Conditions

OW1603225891 Beijing XINHUA in English
2155 GMT 16 Mar 91

[Text] Washington, March 16 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush said today that he would not rule out military actions against Iraq if Baghdad violates ceasefire rules.

Speaking at a joint press conference with British Prime Minister John Major following their meeting in Bermuda, Bush said that "all the coalition forces (are) agreeing in telling Iraq certain things should not happen, movement of aircraft for example."

Bush said that the United States does not want to intervene militarily in Iraq's domestic turmoil, "but they know what the ground rules are, and they ought to play by those rules, live by them," Bush said.

Asked if the United States would respond militarily in case of Iraqi violation of cease-fire, Bush said "we're not ruling anything in or out."

British Prime Minister Major said that Iraqi must agree to a number of conditions such as supervised destruction of chemical weapons and release of Kuwaiti detainees, before economic sanctions against it can be eased.

Bush, while agreeing with Major, added that arrangements for peacekeeping forces should be worked out before lifting the sanctions.

Bush's meeting with Major wound up his first post-Gulf war face-to-face consultation with allied leaders, which also included talks with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Ottawa and with French President Francois Mitterrand on the Caribbean island of Martinique earlier this week.

Bush Meetings With Allies Not 'Smooth'

HK1803064991 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
16 Mar 91 p 2

["Dispatch" by Washington-based staff reporter Chu Hsing-fu (2612 1630 4395): "Bush's Current Visits Have Not Been Smooth"]

[Text] Washington, 14 Mar (WEN WEI PO)—During his current tour, U.S. President Bush has met Canadian and French leaders and will meet British leaders to solicit concerted support from these Western countries for a U.S. blueprint on peace in the Middle East after the Gulf war. But President Bush's visits have not been smooth. While meeting Canadian and French leaders, both sides reached a consensus on many problems, but there were also conspicuous differences. This has reduced the effects of Bush's tour.

During his visit to Ottawa on 13 March, Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney suggested opening a special summit meeting of world leaders to discuss how to effectively control the sales of weapons worth trillions of U.S. dollars. This Canadian leader said that uncontrolled arms sales and the arms race had led to turmoil in the Middle East and Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. He also proposed that the following decision be made at the summit meeting of world leaders: All countries should increase the "transparency" of their arms sales and promise not to sell remaining weapons from Europe to tense regions.

But President Bush responded coldly to Prime Minister Mulroney's proposal and pointed out that it was too early to make such a proposal. There are two reasons why President Bush was not interested in the Canadian proposal. First, President Bush wishes to sell \$18 billion worth of weapons and equipment to friendly alliances in the Gulf region after the Gulf war. President Bush said that controlling the proliferation of weapons does not mean that the United States should stop its arms sales to other countries. Second, President Bush said that arms control does not need mass action; it will be enough for U.S., Soviet, French, and British leaders to meet.

On 14 March, President Bush held hours of talks with French President Mitterrand on the French island of Martinique in the Caribbean to discuss U.S.-French close cooperation for a settlement of Arab-Israeli conflicts. According to French tradition, France likes to preserve its independence on major international issues; therefore on some occasions it has brushed with the United States. This time was not an exception. Reports say there are big differences between the U.S. and French leaders on these two questions:

1. The role of the PLO. In President Bush's opinion, PLO Chairman 'Arafat has lost certain influence in the Arab world and among the Palestinians, because he supported President Saddam Husayn during the Gulf war. Therefore he cannot represent the PLO. President Bush objects to the establishment of a Palestinian state. But French President Mitterrand said 'Arafat is still the leader of the PLO and the PLO is still a representative organization. Mitterrand stressed that what he said is a fact. He said the settlement of Arab-Israeli conflicts would be impossible if the PLO were excluded.

2. On opening an international meeting to find a solution to Middle East conflicts. President Mitterrand suggested

opening a meeting of leaders of UN Security Council's member nations to discuss ways to settle Arab-Israeli conflicts. But President Bush was not interested in this issue. He said that the United States would, together with other countries, find methods to help resolve differences in the Middle East region. Because the United States lacked an interest in the French proposal, President Mitterrand made this concession: If a regional meeting can bring about conciliation between Arabs and Israelis, this would be good.

On 16 March President Bush will meet British Prime Minister John Major on the Bermuda Islands. Britain has been a strong ally of the United States for years and the two countries' relations have been harmonious. Therefore during their meeting, Prime Minister John Major is unlikely to ask difficult questions of Bush, nor will he say something contrary to Bush's wishes.

Baker Continues Travels, Consultations

Gorbachev Stresses UN Role

*OW1603052991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0458 GMT 16 Mar 91*

[Text] Moscow, March 15 (XINHUA)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev met today with visiting U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and stressed that it is important to rely upon the United Nations mechanism to solve post-war Gulf problems.

At a press conference here this evening after four-hour talks between Gorbachev and Baker, Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh said that the Soviet president also told Baker that in the first place the Gulf countries themselves should resolve their own problems and neither Iraq nor Iran should be barred from the process.

Bessmertnykh said the two sides also discussed ways to create a security system and the peaceful development in the Gulf. Although he said Gorbachev and Baker shared a number of similar views on their approaches to the problem, he gave no concrete explanation on the agreed views.

Speaking about the idea to convene an international conference on the Middle East, the Soviet foreign minister said the issue remained "pressing and it is an important part of our approach to solve problems in the (Gulf) region."

However, he believed that there could be many variant approaches to the settlement and other possible approaches should not be eliminated.

Bessmertnykh said as long as the Palestine Liberation Organisation is still a body representing the interests of Palestinians, it should be involved in discussing problems connected with a Middle East settlement.

"It is quite possible that time is coming for the Soviet Union to establish diplomatic relations with Israel," he added.

The minister also disclosed that the Gorbachev-Baker talks also focused on bilateral relations and disarmament. Although the two sides did not reach an agreement on a specific date for the already delayed Soviet-U.S. summit, Gorbachev stressed no change in the Soviet stance on the ties while Baker said the Soviet leadership has still been a partner of the United States.

Briefing to Baker about Soviet domestic situation, especially the situation in the Baltic region, Gorbachev said that the stability in Soviet-U.S. relations depends upon correct understanding of the special situation in the Soviet Union.

Baker said there have been problems yet to be solved before ratifying the treaty of conventional arms in Europe and the working group on strategic disarmament has not reached any agreement after their two-hour discussions today.

USSR Issues 6-Point Plan

OW1603211991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1721 GMT 16 Mar 91

[Text] Moscow, March 16 (XINHUA)—Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vitaliy Churkin announced at a briefing here today a six-point proposal for post-war arrangement in the Gulf region.

Under the document, the countries in the region should play a major role in the arrangement, which should not be directed against anybody.

It said all agreements to be signed by the parties concerned should include non-interference in each other's internal affairs, non-use of force and threat of force, settlement of disputes by peaceful means, and recognition of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries in the region.

The document urged a steadfast control of the armament race in the region and a safeguard against proliferation of nuclear, chemical and other large-scale homicidal weapons. Balanced cuts on the supply of weapons to the region must be seriously deliberated, the document added.

Foreign military presence in the region should not exceed the level as of August 1, 1990, the document said, adding that international cooperation in repairing the damage caused by the war has become imperative.

It noted that the United Nations should be made to play a key role in the external coordination for the post-war arrangement.

It also pointed to the need to remove the political causes that tend to create instability and conflict in the region, so as to help ease the military tensions in the Gulf region and the Middle East.

Moreover, the document called for more favorable conditions to be created to facilitate a quickest possible solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Soviet Union considered that the establishment of a security system in the region is not an instantaneous action but a process which needs time to complete, it added.

The spokesman told the briefing that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh had briefed the U.S. Secretary of State James Baker on the proposal but he did not mention the U.S. response.

Baker Meets Shevardnadze

OW1603212191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1744 GMT 16 Mar 91

[Text] Moscow, March 16 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said today that it was necessary to show "political will" by both the United States and the Soviet Union to solve the differences on the treaty of strategic arms cuts.

Baker made this remark prior to his talks with former Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze here today.

The meeting was held in the house of Shevardnadze, who cut short his visit to Italy and returned home this morning.

Baker told reporters that the START talks were going well and the two sides had overcome difficulties "to a considerable extent."

"The remaining divergencies are not numerous, but are important," Baker added.

It was reported that the two sides had solved 98 percent of issues concerning the START treaty, which reportedly will be signed at the next Soviet-U.S. summit, which was originally scheduled for February 11-13 but was postponed.

He believed that issues concerning the conventional arms treaty should be solved first. Baker said that the two sides had not solved the "most important problem" in the current talks.

The point at issue involved setting the quantitative levels of marine troops and strategic missile units, Baker added.

However, Baker said, "small progress was achieved" in today's talks at which proposals were put forward by the two sides to bridge their gap.

"Unfortunately," Baker said, "the gap has not been bridged yet, and we will continue to work for it."

At today's meeting, the 25th between Shevardnadze and Baker over the past two years, they exchanged views on a series of international issues, bilateral ties and the domestic situation in their respective countries.

'Roundup' Views Moscow Visit

OW1703231891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1217 GMT 17 Mar 91

["Roundup: Baker's Visit to Moscow and Soviet-U.S. Relations"; by reporter Ju Mengjun (0215 1322 6511)—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar (XINHUA)—The outcome of U.S. Secretary of State Baker's visit to the Soviet Union 14-16 March indicates that although the two countries reiterated their intention to continue developing bilateral relations, they did not overcome differences on a series of major issues.

Baker visited the Soviet Union during a sensitive time in Soviet-U.S. relations. Since the beginning of this year, the Soviet Union and the United States have criticized each other over the Baltic situation; the two countries did not take a totally identical stance on the solution of Gulf crisis; new obstacles had arisen in the work of drafting the treaty of strategic arms cuts; and due to various reasons, a decision on the date for the postponed Soviet-U.S. summit had been delayed. Baker's visit to Moscow was intended to straighten out these differences and promote the development of bilateral relations.

Baker had three rounds of lengthy talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh and a four-hour meeting with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. After the meeting, Baker said that Soviet-U.S. relations "have tided over a difficult period." During the talks, Baker stressed that "the Soviet leaders continue to be the partners (of the United States)," while Gorbachev emphasized that "the Soviet attitude toward Soviet-U.S. relations remains unchanged" and that "the Soviet Union and the United States still have many important common tasks to carry out." The two sides, however, did not overcome some major differences hindering the development of bilateral relations:

- The two countries held different stances on the question of establishing a security system in the Gulf region and the Middle East as a whole. Although the six-point proposal for solving the Middle East question, which was put forward by the Soviet Union during the talks, is similar to President Bush's four-point plan, there are quite a few conflicting points in their actual contents. For example, the Soviet Union proposed the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East problems, while the United States "did not change" its "negative" attitude on the convocation of such a conference.
- The Arab-Israeli conflict and Palestinian question are the nucleus of peace in the Middle East. Although the two countries have somewhat moved closer on this issue, the gap remains conspicuous. During the talks, the Soviet Union reiterated that "so long as the PLO is the organization representing the interests of the Palestinian people, it should take part in the settlement of the Middle East question." The United States is unwilling, however, to resume dialogue with the PLO and to recognize its role in the peace process in the Middle East.
- The Soviet Union has expressed serious concern over the U.S. intention to continue to station its military forces in the Gulf region, and has demanded that the foreign military presence in the Gulf should not exceed the level of 1 August 1990.
- The Soviet Union originally hoped that a specific date for the Soviet-U.S. summit would be decided through discussions during Baker's visit. However, because the talks on the treaty of strategic weaponry reduction "failed to produce substantial progress," no specific date has been set for the summit.
- As for the strategic arms cut treaty, Soviet officials said "solution of this question depended on the Americans" and the U.S. side "lacked political determination," while Baker said that "both sides needed realistic political determination to overcome differences." During the talks, Baker regarded, as a major topic, a review of the treaty of the reduction of conventional weapons in Europe signed last year, and insisted that "this question should be settled first." The United States even accused the Soviet Union of providing inaccurate military figures when signing the treaty last year. The Soviet foreign minister admitted that this issue was the "most troublesome" in his discussions with his American counterpart.

Baker's visit to Moscow has already ended, but knotty problems in bilateral relations remain. The Soviet-U.S. relations and their effect on the global situation will continue to be the focus of attention of the people in the world.

'Roundup': No Breakthrough Achieved

OW1603112791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1109 GMT 16 Mar 91

["Roundup: Baker Makes 'No Breakthrough' in Mideast Tour (By He Dalong)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, March 15 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker made "no breakthrough" in solving the Arab-Israeli dispute during his 7-day tour to the Middle East which ended on Thursday.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, commenting on Baker's visit to the Middle East, said the Gulf war "had really not brought or forced much new thinking in Arab-Israeli matters."

To solve the Arab-Israeli dispute was one of the major tasks for Baker while touring the Middle East to talk with leaders from Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Israel and Syria, since the call for solving the problem became increasingly high as the Gulf war was ended.

During the Gulf crisis, some Arab countries criticized the United States for its "double standards" in dealing with the Israeli aggression and Iraqi invasion. In order to draw the Arab countries into the anti-Iraqi coalition, the

U.S. Government promised on several occasions that after solving the Iraqi issue, the U.S. would try its best to solve the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Palestinian issue.

The U.S. Government has thus been under high pressure to tackle the issue. It was under such a background that Baker began his Middle East tour.

After touring five countries in the Middle East, Baker spread some optimistic sentiment by saying that the Arab countries have now adopted "new thinking" towards the Arab-Israeli dispute, and "there is a better chance than there was before of real reconciliation, real peace." But in reality, Baker made no substantive progress in solving the problem.

Israel still sticks to its policy not to give up its occupied Arab territory and not to recognize the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO).

Before leaving for the Middle East, Baker said the settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute should be based on Resolutions 242 and 338 of the United Nations Security Council and the principle of "land for peace." But no progress was seen from his trip.

On the contrary, the U.S. and Israel shared their positions in opposing the holding of an international peace conference on the Middle East, in opposing dialogue with PLO and in pursuing the policy of the so-called "two-track negotiations."

No wonder the Israeli Government was pleased at Baker's visit since the U.S. exercised "no significant pressure" on Israel.

By "two-track negotiations," Israel could hold "negotiations without pre-conditions" with some Arab countries; meanwhile, it could also talk with PLO representatives in the occupied territory on the "limited autonomy" of Palestinians.

This was obviously unacceptable to the Arab countries and the Palestinians. The Arab leaders, while talking with Baker, had expressed their strong desire to seek "genuine peace" in the Middle East after the Gulf war. At the same time, they also stuck to their principled stand.

Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' said that "this double standard should no longer be used" in implementing U.N. resolutions on the Middle East. Only by ending the Israeli occupation of Arab territories can the Arab nations agree to end the "state of war" with Israel.

He also held that to call an international peace conference is a "suitable framework" in seeking a complete and just solution to the problems in the Middle East. Foreign ministers from Egypt, Syria and the six Gulf nations also expressed the same view.

Meanwhile, 10 Palestinian representatives from the occupied territory held talks with Baker in Jerusalem on March 12 to demand the U.S. resumption of dialogue

with PLO and ask the U.S. to press Israel in carrying out the related U.N. resolutions.

To discuss with some Arab countries on the post-war security arrangement in the Gulf region was another major task of Baker's Middle East trip.

The U.S. secretary of state talked with eight Arab foreign ministers and expressed his appreciation over the participation of Egypt and Syria in sending troops to join the peace force in the Gulf region. The eight foreign ministers also welcomed the U.S. participation in the defense of the Gulf. They did share identical views on the basic framework of the security arrangement in the Gulf.

Commentary Notes 'Tough Trip'

HK1803133491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
17 Mar 91 p 6

["Commentary" by staff reporter Lin Jiaoming (2651 4109 2494): "Baker's Tough Trip to the Middle East"]

[Text] Scarcely had the smoke of gunpowder in the Gulf dissipated when President Bush said in the U.S. Congress on 6 March that it is high time to settle Arab-Israeli disputes. Immediately afterward Secretary of State Baker left for the Middle East to begin a 10-day visit to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Egypt, Israel, and Syria.

According to the U.S. Government's statement, Baker's priority tasks are to consult with those countries on the establishment of a postwar security system in the Gulf and try to solve the disputes between Israel and the Arabs "in real earnest." The trip was quoted as being a "see-and-hear" trip.

One week after the cease-fire in the Gulf, President Bush put forward the basic U.S. plan for settling the disputes between Israel and the Arab states, a plan based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which laid down the principle of "exchanging the occupied territories for peace." Baker's trip to the Middle East might well be considered as a prelude to a series of diplomatic activities due to be carried out by the United States along this path.

After the Gulf war, few people in the world will doubt that there will be no lasting peace and security in the Middle East without a just and reasonable solution to the Palestinian problem. The key to settling this problem lies in Israel's returning the occupied territories to the Arab and Palestinian people and in restoring Palestinian people's rights. Seeking a solution to the Arab-Israeli disputes by placing the problem on the agenda represents the trend of the times which cannot be resisted.

The media in the Middle East, however, were not optimistic about Baker's trip. Some commentaries clearly pointed out: "Baker has more difficulties in carrying out his diplomatic mission than the United States had in unleashing the Gulf war." The United States "has been deeply involved in the Arab-Israeli disputes" and it would not straighten things out overnight.

Baker's difficulty lies in how he will manage to talk "the Shamir administration into surrendering the occupied territories" rather than in "enabling the antagonistic parties to have faith in each other." Just one day before Baker arrived in Jerusalem, core members of the Israeli cabinet once again unified their position that they would not make any concession on the territorial issue. The Israeli Government even invited Baker to board a helicopter to have a bird's-eye view so that he could understand "how important the occupied territories were to Israel's security." Therefore, if Israel refuses to return the occupied territories, the United States will fail to attain its objectives.

During the Gulf war, the relations between the United States and some Arab countries became closer. But when the United States proposed settling the Middle East disputes, the two parties thought differently. The principle of "exchanging the occupied territories for peace" is well received by Arab countries, including the PLO, but the United States has so far failed to present a solution to the Arab-Israeli disputes with which Arab countries are satisfied. Arab states were of the opinion that the United Nations should call an international conference to seek a peaceful settlement of the disputes in the Middle East. But Baker said that was inappropriate. Arab countries maintain that the PLO remains the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In reply, Baker said that even if he met with the representative of the Palestinian people that did not mean the United States was ready to resume a direct dialogue with the PLO. Clearly, what the United States is planning to do falls far short of the expectations of Arab countries.

On the other hand, the United States and Israel agreed that Israel "would advance along parallel courses," that is: On the one hand Israel will hold talks with a delegation representing Arab countries to solve Arab-Israeli disputes; on the other, it will hold a meeting with Palestinians to resolve their conflicts. An Israeli Government official overtly said: This is what is known as the plan "for a regional conference on peace in the Middle East." Though the details of this plan have yet to be made public, it clearly runs counter to the proposed international conference on the peaceful settlement of Middle East issues. Baker said that "we have a long way to go" to settle the Middle East issue. He must have implied something in this statement.

History shows that the United States policy toward the Middle East has time and again run into a brick wall. Its efforts to seize the opportunity offered by the postwar Middle East to create an "American-type peace" in the Middle East will never be all plain sailing.

Article Studies Postwar Gulf Situation

HK1703032091 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 10, 11 Mar 91 p 26

[Article by Tan Dongbai (6223 2639 4101): "New Contest of Strength After the Gulf War"]

[Text] With the conclusion of the Gulf war, in pursuit of their own interests, a new contest has started among the United States, the Soviet Union, and Western Europe over problems such as the post-war Middle East political and security patterns and economic reconstruction.

Long before the Gulf war broke out, President Bush had ordered Gates, Deputy for National Security Affairs of the White House, to organize a group with some high-ranking officials from State and Defense Departments to plan and formulate a U.S. Middle East policy following the end of the Gulf war. In the four days from 18 to 22 February, President Bush rejected three peace plans proposed by the Soviet Union and rushed into a ground attack to crush Iraqi military strength, with the obvious intention of winning a victory on the battleground and also with a view to exploiting the advantage thus gained to seize the initiative in redefining the future Middle East political and security patterns and economic reconstruction; and with that, to realize the purpose of building a "new world order" by waging a war in the Gulf as spelled out by Bush in this year's State of the Union address.

The Middle East region is only a stone's throw away from the southern Soviet borders and the Soviet Union has offered enormous economic, technological, and military aid to quite a number of Middle East countries. The Soviet Union moved in coordination with the United States at the start of the Gulf crisis, and when war broke out it actively interceded for a peaceful resolution, all these being for the purpose of maintaining its own strategic interests in the Gulf. After the United States launched the ground attack, Soviet high officials expressed great concern at being cast aside as an outsider and Gorbachev stressed that a resolution of the Middle East problem without Soviet participation would be unthinkable.

Historically, Britain and France ruled or controlled Middle East countries over an extended period of time, and over many years have actively pursued economic cooperation with Middle East countries and, politically, supported Arab countries in a call for an Arab peace conference. To ensure their continued political voice and economic interests in the Middle East, they vigorously advocated that European countries play an important role in the Mideast peace process.

There are points of agreement between the United States, the Soviet Union, and Western Europe on the arrangement of Mideast political and security patterns but there are also a range of divergencies:

On the problem of calling for a Middle East peace conference: To resolve various problems in the aftermath of the Gulf war, the United States wants bilateral or multilateral dialogues between a United States-led anti-Iraq league and concerned Gulf countries.

However, the Soviet Union, Britain, and France want an international peace conference of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and concerned Mideast countries as early as possible to discuss and

resolve various problems after the war. Italy proposed calling a Mediterranean Sea peace conference which would include Mideast countries. The declaration of the European Community meeting of 12 foreign ministers considers that the United Nations should play a leading role in the Mideast post-war reconstruction, and so should Arab countries. But the United States insisted that the time is not yet ripe for an international peace conference and has either rejected or stalled the Soviet and Western European proposals.

As for the problem of regional security, Scowcroft, assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs, had this to say: "To defend Kuwait's security, we certainly need to maintain an army in the peripheries of Kuwait." According to reports, after the months-long transitional period ends, the United States intends to pull out the ground troops but will continue to maintain a considerable number of air and naval forces and seek the rights to preserve the military bases in operation during the war as a measure against contingencies. The United States also proposed establishing a "Middle East version of NATO" consisting mainly of the six countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, plus Egypt, Syria, Iran and chief Western countries as a permanent regional security mechanism. The difference will be that, while the United States stations massive ground troops in Europe, there will only be standing air and naval forces in the Middle East.

Soviet Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh stated in late February that "A Middle East security system should first of all be built upon the interests of various Mideast countries, and naturally the UN, its Security Council, and the permanent members of UN Security Council will be involved in the establishment of such a system." He also said that the Soviet Union firmly believed that if Iraq did not play its considerable role in the system, then the region would not have a very solid security system.

The Soviet Union and countries like Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, and Iran all demanded that the U.S. and other Western troops withdraw from the Gulf. Saudi Arabia and Egypt have explicitly stated that any security arrangement would have to be organized by Arab states and a regional security mechanism would be established which would rely on its own military strength. The current dilemma in the minds of Arab countries is: They do not want to live for a long time under the American military "protective umbrella" but they are afraid of a comeback of Iraq.

Concerning the arms control problem: The United States and Western European countries advocated an arms embargo on Iraq and a slowing down of the arms race in the Middle East region, probing an effective way to prevent conventional and mass destruction arms sales to Mideast countries and, in particular, to dismantle the nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons in the Middle East region. The Soviet Union stressed that it does not intend to "unilaterally" discuss this problem or to be the "only one" to do

so, saying that there should be active and effective discussion at an international conference with a view to making collective decisions on restricting arms sales to the Middle East region and resolving the problem of the proliferation and use of massive antipersonnel weapons in the region. On the other hand, the European Community advocated the establishment of a security cooperation mechanism, on the model of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and comprising countries in North Africa and the Middle East, in order to build mutual trust between countries of the region, to inform each other in advance of massive military deployments and exercises, and pursue parallel disarmaments.

Concerning peacefully resolving the Israeli-Arab conflict: The Soviet Union and Western European countries advocated the calling of a post-war international peace conference on the Middle East problem under the UN auspices to discuss resolving, among other things, the problem of Arab-Israeli conflict. In late February, Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh stressed that the Palestine problem is the core of the Middle East problem and the Soviet attitude toward this "does not have any substantial change," criticizing "some influential countries for a lack of a will, wish, or preparations to make a political effort to seek a necessary solution" and stating that the Soviet Union had not severed contact with the Palestinian Liberation Organization [PLO] but will maintain it.

Because the leader of the Palestine state supported Iraq in the Gulf conflict, the problem has become more complicated. Previously only the United States and Israel did not recognize the PLO. But now the declaration in mid-February of the foreign ministerial meeting of eight Arab countries like Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia did not, for the first time, mention the PLO. It was customary for the Arab League to stress at each session that the PLO was the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

On the other hand, the political declaration issued by the eight countries of Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Jordan, and others attending the late February session of the Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union called for the UN to recognize the PLO as the only legal representative for the Palestinians, to attend an international conference on the Middle East problem, and called for a comprehensive, sustained, and just resolution on the basis of equality. The declaration also called for the protection of Jordanians and Palestinians residing in the Gulf area against unfair treatment and oppression for their support of Iraq.

Concerning the problem of economic reconstruction: To heal war wounds, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are planning to spend between \$60 billion and \$100 rebuilding the economies and rearming. Western countries like the United States, Britain, France, Germany, and Japan are competing fiercely among each other for commercial contracts. Because of the influence of the U.S. Government, which was the biggest "contributor" in the Gulf war, on Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, 70 percent of the

commercial contracts have ended up in the hands of American firms, with British contractors getting the second largest and leaving French, German, and Japanese firms out in the cold. Japanese business would like to flex its muscles but the Japanese Government, sensing the inevitable and with no other options, advised Japanese firms to adopt a "low profile."

Concern Over Taiwan-Australia Ties Reported

OW1603170391 Moscow International Service
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Mar 91

[Text] The Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement in Beijing on Saturday [16 March], expressing concern over the recent action taken by Australia to upgrade its relations with Taiwan.

Last Thursday Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans granted permission to Taiwan to rename its commercial office in Sydney and Melbourne as the Taiwan Economic and Cultural Affairs Office. Recently Melbourne and Taiwan signed an agreement on opening direct flights.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry statement expressed the hope that Australia will not take actions that are detrimental to ties between China and Australia.

USSR Prepared for Japan Ties 'Breakthrough'

OW1503125991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1241 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 (XINHUA)—An adviser to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev told Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu today that the Soviet president is prepared to "make a breakthrough in the ties" between Moscow and Tokyo.

Valentin Falin, head of the Soviet Communist Party's International Affairs Department, said, "When the president comes, discussions should not be only of the weather and the cherry blossoms, there should also be serious talks on bilateral and international issues."

"Let's make 100 percent use of this chance," government sources quoted Falin as saying.

Gorbachev is scheduled to visit Japan on April 16-19. He will be the first top Soviet leader ever to come to Japan.

In meeting with Falin and Soviet Vice Premier Nikolay Laverov, Kaifu said he hopes for a solution of the territorial dispute between the two countries over the four islands occupied by the Soviet Union after the war off Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island.

Kaifu also called for a dynamic expansion of bilateral relations in various fields, including economic and technology.

Falin arrived here yesterday and Laverov on March 10 for some political and scientific events to promote ties prior to Gorbachev's historic visit.

United States & Canada

NPC Delegation Concludes U.S. Visit

OW1803042191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0348 GMT 18 Mar 91

[Text] Washington, March 17 (XINHUA)—A delegation of China's National People's Congress (NPC) flew home Sunday after a two-week visit to the United States.

During its stay in the United States from March 4 to 17, the delegation of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, led by its Vice Chairman Zeng Tao, visited Washington, D.C., Los Angeles and San Francisco.

In Washington, the delegation met with influential congressmen and government officials and exchanged views with them on bilateral relations and issues of common concern.

Zeng Tao was invited to make public speeches in Los Angeles and San Francisco on the establishment of a new international political and economic order. He also answered questions put by the audience.

Soviet Union

Joint Survey Group Discusses Eastern Border Area

OW1803141091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0938 GMT 18 Mar 91

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar (XINHUA)—A joint Sino-Soviet working group on topographic surveying and map-making, which was formed by the Chinese and Soviet Government delegations to bilateral boundary negotiations, held its second meeting here 14-18 March.

The working group, which was formed by the Chinese and Soviet Government delegations to bilateral boundary negotiations, discussed issues concerning joint topographic surveying and map-making for the eastern sector of the Sino-Soviet boundary. The two sides signed corresponding documents on the question.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly, business-like and constructive atmosphere.

Deputy Foreign Minister Rogachev, head of the Soviet Government delegation to the bilateral boundary negotiations, met with Zhang Zhenqian, head of the Chinese group to the joint Sino-Soviet working group on topographic surveying and map-making, and others while the meeting was in session. Yu Hongliang, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, was present at the meeting.

The Chinese delegation will fly home Monday night.

Gorbachev, Economists Meet Amid 'Crisis'

OW1703034491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0135 GMT 17 Mar 91

[Text] Moscow, March 16 (XINHUA)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev today met with the country's leading economists to discuss the present economic and political situation.

The meeting was held amidst an increased feeling of crisis concerning the country's economic situation. The focus of the gathering was to analyze the successes "of previous resolutions in the economic sphere, as well as economic processes in the light of the present-day situation," the Soviet news agency TASS reported.

Economists participating in the meeting said they will persist in continuing and deepening the reform, and would never renounce the reform policy.

Soviet statesmen, social activists, cabinet members and parliamentarians were also in attendance at the meeting.

'Talk' Reflects on Economic, Political Problems

HK1603072491 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
16 Mar 91 p 2

["Political talk" column by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768):
"China Extends a Commodity Loan to the USSR"]

[Text]

Offering Commodities To Help the Needy

An official of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade signed an agreement with a Soviet representative in Beijing yesterday; China will extend to the Soviet Union a preferential commodity loan worth 1 billion Swiss francs. The commodities to be loaned include grain, meats and meat products, shelled peanuts, filature silk, leaf tobacco, textiles, and other light industrial products, primarily. Since it is a commodity loan, the Soviet Union is under an obligation to pay it back.

One billion Swiss francs equals more than 700 million U.S. dollars. Though not a large sum, it is by no means a small amount, either. These everyday commodities are what the Soviet Union truly wants because they are daily necessities badly needed by the Soviet people. This fact shows that China still attaches much importance to maintaining equal and friendly relations with its neighboring countries.

In 1950, when the People's Republic was newly founded, the Soviet Union gave China economic aid and a loan of about 300 million U.S. dollars. China expressed its gratitude. However, in 1958, when Khrushchev was in power, the Soviet Union began to be unfriendly toward China. They withdrew all Soviet experts in China overnight, took back the blueprints of many capital construction projects they had been helping China build, discontinued the construction projects for industrial and mining enterprises urgently needed by the Chinese

economy, and forced China to repay the debt. The Chinese people had to tighten their belts further. Even though many people in the country were on the verge of death due to extreme malnutrition, the debts to the Soviet Union were paid back year by year up to the last cent in accordance with the agreement.

Today, the Soviet Union's request for aid from China reminds many Chinese people of the late 1950's when the "Sino-Soviet honeymoon" was terminated and the Soviet Union turned hostile to China and took a massive retaliatory action against the Chinese people. This old story of four decades ago remains fresh in our memory, but the Chinese do not brood on any previous ill will and are willing to extend their hands at a moment that is most difficult for the Soviet Union. This fact will give many Soviets much food for thought.

No Turn for the Better Has Ever Shown in the Soviet Economy So Far

One can draw a truth from this: Nothing in this world has ever been permanent or absolutely unchanged. The Soviet Union was a powerful country for some time, but its economy always was a problem, and this is the cause of its extreme difficulty today. It is a result of its various internal factors. Analyzing them would be a comprehensive and profound subject that concerns many philosophical theories, but why is the result of more than five years of opening up in the Soviet Union so different from that of the reform and opening up in China?

Political Instability Makes Reform Impossible

In terms of natural resources, the Soviet Union is much richer than China; in terms of industry and skilled or knowledgeable people, the Soviet Union has perfectly coordinated industrial departments and large ranks of technicians and specialists. Since Gorbachev proposed to start the reform over five years ago, there have been extremely serious turbulences in the country which were beyond anyone's expectations. Various forces have risen and tangled strife has been going on for years. The nationality problem has been profoundly bothering Gorbachev all the time. Some republics have appealed to break away from the union and become independent states. The burgeoning forces demanding radical reform and thorough implementation of Euro-American democratic system take to the streets every day, clamoring for Gorbachev's step-down and replacement by themselves. Workers in various areas go on frequent strikes. The society and economic productive work are in disorder. Gorbachev has been trying very hard to discourage the republics from breaking away from the union and to persuade the minority nationalities not to plunge into bloodshed. He even went to a coal mine to talk the workers into ending their strike. Nevertheless, the entire Soviet Union is now like a big wasps' nest being stirred up: chaotic and constantly troublesome.

It is true that reform is important, but it seems that a reform must be carried out in a guided, orderly, and step-by-step way, or else the result will be dreadful to

contemplate. The coal miners at Donbass in the Soviet Union have worked in the galleries without seeing the light of day for years. They do not have basic quarters to live in and even lack soap for washing their hands. Their discontent is understandable, but the root of this should be traced to Brezhnev's era, when the Soviet Union knew nothing but arms expansion and gave no thought to the people's livelihood. No one should hope that a reform would change everything overnight.

If the Soviet Union continues to be unable to safeguard political and social stability, economic recovery will be impossible and the country will fall into a vicious circle of chaos and economic disaster. It goes without saying that the difficulty of the Soviet Union is temporary, but it is not that easy to restore the stability and unity today. People around the world are no less concerned about the development of the situation in the Soviet Union than they were about the Gulf before the war ended.

Gorbachev Urges People To Vote for Union

OW1603075291 Beijing XINHUA in English
2154 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] Moscow, March 15 (XINHUA)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev today urged the Soviet people to vote "yes" Sunday in a referendum on preserving the Soviet Union.

In an address on central television, Gorbachev said: "The point at issue is the fate of the country, the fate of our homeland, our common home, how we and our children and grandchildren shall live."

The nationwide referendum is scheduled for Sunday.

"This is an issue of the scope and significance that outstrip the interests of individual parties, social groups, political and public movements," Gorbachev said. "I call upon you, dear fellow citizens, to take part in the nationwide referendum and answer yes to its question."

"Our 'yes' will preserve the unity of the state which is a thousand years old and which has been created through labour and intelligence, as well as immense suffering of many generations," he pointed out. "This is a state in which the fates of peoples, millions of human destinies, our destinies, have been inseparably intertwined."

"Our 'yes' will indicate respect for the state that has proved more than once its ability to uphold the independence and security of the peoples united in it."

"Our 'yes' guarantees that never before will the flame of war scorch our land that has had enough trials as it were." [sentence as received]

"Our 'yes' is not the preservation of old orders with the domination of the centre and the rightlessness of the republics," the Soviet president claimed.

He stressed: "Our 'yes' at the referendum and the conclusion of a union treaty will make it possible to put

an end to destructive processes taking place in our society and make a resolute turn towards the restoration of normal conditions of life and work."

"Success of the referendum," he continued, "will open up new opportunities for the confident continuation of all reforms started in the country, reforms with which we link our great plans, their implementation."

However, Russian President Boris Yeltsin criticised on the same day the idea to hold the referendum and the question participants will have to answer, saying it was too complicated and vague.

In a statement on Radio Russia [Radio Rossii], he opposed the inclusion of the word "socialist" used to describe the future federation, saying it strived to "get approval from the people of the old system".

"The referendum is held with the aim to get support for the current policy of the country's leadership," he pointed out: "Trust in the government is falling on all levels and is reaching a dangerous level."

Despite the fact that the leadership of Armenia, Georgia, Moldavia and three Baltic republics opposed the referendum, a number of local councils and labour collectives created regional and districts commissions in those republics, which were officially registered at the USSR Central Commission for Referendum.

According to TASS News Agency, some 170,000 constituency commissions have been formed in the Soviet Union to organise the March 17 referendum on the country's political future and count the votes.

More than 1,200 of these commissions are in the six republics, the parliaments of which have refused to conduct the polls, TASS quoted officials from the Central Commission on the Referendum as saying today.

TASS said there are some 200 million potential voters across the country. The six republics boycotting the referendum account for ten per cent of the total number of eligible voters.

Gorbachev Expresses 'Optimism' on Referendum

OW1703184091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1620 GMT 17 Mar 91

[Text] Moscow, March 17 (XINHUA)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev cast his "yes" vote in Moscow at noon today in the national referendum which asks whether a "renovated union" should be preserved.

Gorbachev and his wife, Raisa, walked from home to a polling station located in a scientific institution, where flags of the Soviet Union and Russian Federation fluttered.

The Gorbachevs, followed by Defence Minister Dmitriy Yazov, former Politburo member Yegor Ligachev, and hundreds of local Muskovites, dropped their votes into a poll box over which a portrait of Lenin hung.

The national referendum, to find whether people are in favour of the preservation of the union, is the first one in Soviet history.

Gorbachev expressed his optimism to news reporters that most people will be in favor of preservation, saying "the result will be definite."

Voters in the Russian Federation are also required to answer whether the republic should introduce a presidential system. This caused deep worry in the Soviet leadership.

"If that is realized, a union of sovereign republics, a union state, or defending the union will be meaningless," said Gorbachev.

According to the draft constitution of the Russian Federation, an elected Russian president would also be the commander-in-chief of its armed forces. "This will lead to serious consequences," Gorbachev warned.

He stressed that any attempt to divide the armed forces, or even the nuclear potential, would be strictly forbidden. He added that the draft union treaty correctly and reasonably distinguished powers between central government and republics, and they gave control of defense to the union.

Gorbachev said the people "will not support the stand that put dampers in overcoming crises." He believed people could distinguish various stands made for political purposes by different parties.

"This will enable our country to avert a split when the union is being renovated," Gorbachev said.

More than 40 percent of eligible voters in Moscow had cast their ballots by 1 P.M. local time.

Muscovites Favor Union in Close Vote *OW1803120591 Beijing XINHUA in English* 1156 GMT 18 Mar 91

[Text] Moscow, March 18 (XINHUA)—Preliminary results of the Soviet referendum held Sunday showed that more than 50 percent of the voters in Moscow are in favor of preservation of the union, and 46 percent voted against it.

According to Soviet TASS NEWS AGENCY, about 68 percent of the 6.89 million eligible voters in Moscow took part in the referendum that will decide the future of the union.

Some 78 percent of Muscovites supported the idea to hold a popular election of a Russian president, and 20 percent opposed to it.

Opinion polls held simultaneously with the Russian and Soviet referendums showed that 80 percent of Muscovites favor direct elections of a Moscow mayor with 17 percent against it, TASS said.

Northeast Asia

Notes Exchanged With Japan on 3d Yen Loan

OW1503114291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1126 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—Notes were exchanged here this afternoon between the Chinese and Japanese Governments concerning the third batch of the third round of Japanese loan to China for the year of 1990.

On behalf of their respective governments, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qi Huaiyuan and Japanese Ambassador to China Hiroshi Hashimoto signed the notes.

The third batch loan, totaling 43.38 billion yen, will be used in the construction of five projects including highway and communication projects in Qingdao, Baoji-Zhongwei Railway and Wuhan Dahe Airport.

The notes of the first and second batches of the third round on Japanese loan to China for the year of 1990 were signed respectively in November and December of 1990.

Japanese Banks Join Western Loan Project

OW1303172191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1536 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 (XINHUA)—16 Japanese banks will join an 800 million dollar Western syndicate loan to China, KYODO NEWS SERVICE reported.

The loan will be used to finance the building of a highway linking China's Guangdong Province and Hong Kong, said the report.

A formal agreement will be signed in Hong Kong on Thursday, the Japanese banks will provide 433.5 million dollars, or more than half the total financing, the report quoted banking sources as saying.

The loan project had been delayed because of Western economic sanctions imposed on China after the 1989 political disturbance in China.

Wang Zhen Message Welcomes Japanese Choir

OW1503151891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1421 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—Japan's Keio Gijyuku (University) Wagner Society male-voice choir captured the hearts of a capacity crowd of 1,000-plus at its premiere in the Beijing concert hall here this evening.

The repertoire included Wagner's "Sailor's Chorus", "Grand March" and "Pilgrim's Chorus", the German song, "Out of Freedom", the American song "Vive l'Amour", as well as the Japanese traditional songs, "Soran-Bushi" and "Hachinohe-Kouta."

Hu Zhengguang, a leading Chinese chorus conductor, said the Japanese choir's sound was in unity and balance, and the performance was very successful.

Wang Zhen, Chinese vice-president and honorary president of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts (CAIFC), sent a message of welcome to the Japanese choir and said that the beautiful musical tones would serve to link the hearts of the young people of the two countries for mutual understanding and friendship.

He noted that he believed this musical activity would help further enhance the mutual understanding between the two peoples and give a new impetus to the cultural exchanges between China and Japan.

Ryoichi Sasakawa, honorary president of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation that is co-sponsoring the tour together with the CAIFC, said that this event would help strengthen the exchanges between the young people of the two countries and that this mutual understanding would surely play an important role in promoting Japan-China friendship.

With a 90-year history, the Wagner Society represents the oldest students' amateur musical organization in Japan and has gone on performing tours in various countries.

Seypidin Aze, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Huang Hua, chief advisor to the CAIFC, were present at the performance.

The Japanese choir's current China tour serves as one of the items on the 1990 exchange program of the Sasakawa Japan-China friendship fund. The choir is scheduled to visit Xian and Shanghai next.

Kaifu Opposes Sending Minesweepers to Gulf

*OW1503145691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1410 GMT 15 Mar 91*

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 (XINHUA)—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu today hinted he opposed a proposal for sending Japanese minesweepers to help remove mines in the Gulf.

"I have never decided to send the minesweepers. It is irresponsible to do so without exact knowledge about the situation" in the Gulf area, Kaifu told the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Kaifu said his government is now collecting information to see if Maritime Self-Defense Force ships are needed in the Gulf, adding that he "is addressing the matter carefully."

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Yukihiko Ikeda told reporters that Japan should handle the matter carefully, without inciting any speculation that could lead to a wrong impression of Japan.

Earlier this week, senior officials in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) proposed deploying minesweepers to the Gulf.

On Thursday, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama told a parliamentary committee that Japan will seek ways to protect Japanese sailors in the Gulf area. He also said the government will discuss sending minesweepers to the Gulf with the Seafarers Union.

Analysts have indicated that the proposal will incite heated debates over whether the move conforms with Japan's postwar Constitution and the nation's restrictions on the overseas use of Self-Defense Forces.

Anniversary of Jiang Zemin's DPRK Visit Marked

*OW1503132191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1255 GMT 15 Mar 91*

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—Chu Chang-chun, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to China, hosted a banquet at the embassy here this evening to mark the anniversary of Chinese Communist Party (CPC) General Secretary Jiang Zemin's visit to Korea last year.

Attending the banquet were Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qi Huaiyuan, who accompanied Jiang on his visit.

Prior to the banquet, a documentary film of Jiang's visit was shown to the invited Chinese officials, who traveled with the general secretary last year.

DPRK Army Orchestra Performs in Jinan Region

*SK1403143191 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[Text] The orchestra of the Korean People's Army [KPA], headed by Major General (Han Tong-kun), director of the propaganda department of the General Political Bureau under the KPA, arrived in Jinan from Beijing on the afternoon of 12 March and staged its first performance at Bayi Auditorium of the Jinan Military Region.

Leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region, Shandong Province, and Jinan City viewed the performance together with more than 1,700 cadres and fighters of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] stationed in Jinan. Among those leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region and its organs who viewed the performance were Song Qingwei, Qu Jining, Cai Renshan, Yang Guoping, Yang Xizhen, Yuan Shoufang, (Huang Xuelu), and Shan Jilin. Also viewing the performance were Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee; Gao Changli, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province; Ma Zhongcai, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Tan Fude, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee; Li Chunting, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province; Ma Shizhong, vice governor of the province; and Zhai Yongbo, mayor of Jinan City. Also viewing the performance was (Zhao Keming), director of the Propaganda Department of the General

Political Department under China's PLA, who arrived in Jinan in the company of the orchestra of the KPA on its visiting performance.

The KPA orchestra enjoys a high reputation. Its current visit to China has brought the Korean people and army's profound sentiments of friendship to the Chinese people and army and manifests the brotherly affection between the peoples and armies of China and Korea.

Before the performance, Song Qingwei, political commissar of the Jinan Military Region, and Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, cordially met with the orchestra's head and major performers and warmly welcomed the orchestra's performance in Jinan.

(Han Tong-kun), director of the Propaganda Department of the General Political Bureau under the KPA, extended heartfelt thanks to leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region and Shandong Province for receiving the orchestra's leading comrades and some performers, despite many claims on their time. He said: Through this visiting performance, efforts should be made to deepen the profound friendship between the peoples and armies of Korea and China.

The first performance staged on the evening of 13 March was permeated with profound sentiments of friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples and armies. The rigorous art style and consummate performing skill left a profound impression on the whole audience which broke out into thunderous cheers again and again.

The KPA orchestra also will visit Jinan City and other places.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Rogachev Discusses Cambodia With PRC Officials

LD1803110291 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak
Network in Russian 0830 GMT 18 Mar 91

[Interview with USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev by Correspondent Albert Papayan in Beijing; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The talks on reduction of arms and armed forces along the Soviet-Chinese border are important, and not only for bilateral relations; they are the foundation for what is to begin very soon on the scale of the entire Asia-Pacific region, said USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev—who is staying in Beijing as part of a Soviet Government delegation—in an interview with Soviet Radio. This is what our correspondent, Albert Papayan, reports from Beijing:

[Papayan] During the consultations with the leaders of the PRC Foreign Ministry, specific issues concerning the preparation of the Soviet-Chinese summit meeting, to be held in Moscow in May this year, are under discussion. A schedule for further border talks between the two countries also has been drawn up. Igor Rogachev and PRC

Vice Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei exchanged views on the situation in the Persian Gulf and on the post-crisis order in the region, and also on the situation on the Korean peninsula.

A great deal of attention was paid to the Cambodian problem, all the more so since it is precisely now that intensive talks and consultations have been held in Beijing among the various sides involved in the Cambodian knot. What are the prospects for a settlement of the Cambodian problem? What is the USSR's position? I have asked the deputy foreign minister to answer these questions. Igor Rogachev is at our microphone.

[Rogachev] Special attention was paid to the prospects for a Cambodian settlement in light of the fact that five permanent members of the UN Security Council—including, of course, China and the USSR—recently elaborated a framework for a draft agreement on Cambodia. We are pinning great hopes on the continuation of talks between Beijing and Hanoi. We believe it very important that the talks between the United States and the Pyongyang Government continue. This will serve directly as a final part in preparations for the convening of a Paris conference, to be held at the foreign minister level, and then we could finally sign a final act and final agreement on a comprehensive political solution in Cambodia.

Meeting of Cambodian Factions Set for Jakarta

OW1603070491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1633 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] Singapore, March 15 (XINHUA)—A fresh round of meeting of the Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC) will be held in the Indonesian capital of Jakarta next month, according to U.N. special representative for humanitarian affairs in Southeast Asia Rafeeuddin Ahmed.

Ahmed told a symposium here today that the Cambodian SNC meeting will be held under the co-chairmanship of Indonesia and France to try to find a comprehensive settlement for the 13-year-long Cambodia problem.

Indonesia and France are co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

The Cambodian SNC is made up of 12 representatives of the four Cambodian factions—three from the resistance forces led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and one from Vietnam-installed Phnom Penh regime.

Ahmed told the symposium organized by the U.N. Department of Public Information and the Institute of Policy Studies of Singapore that he was optimistic about the comprehensive settlement for the Cambodia issue. He was hopeful that "a full agreement on the problem would be concluded in the coming weeks or months," he said.

Ahmed also said that a team made up of the U.N. representatives and the two co-chairmen would be visiting Phnom Penh and Hanoi in the next few weeks for talks.

Some speakers stressed at the symposium the important role of the U.N. in settlement of the Cambodia issue as stated in the Cambodian peace plan drawn up by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

However, they noted that a key point to reach a full settlement is whether Vietnam and Phnom Penh regime accept the U.N. plan.

Hanoi, Phnom Penh Urged To Hasten Peace Process

*BK1703042291 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia
1030 GMT 16 Mar 91*

[Station commentary: "The Tripartite Cambodian National Resistance Continues Their Efforts To Settle the Conflict in Cambodia Via a Comprehensive Political Solution"]

[Text] The leaders of the tripartite Cambodian National Resistance [CNR]—Samdech Sihanouk, Son Sann, Khieu Samphan, and Prince Ranariddh—who met in Beijing on 13 March, have appealed to all parties concerned to resolve the Cambodian conflict comprehensively and politically as quickly as possible, in compliance with the Cambodian people's aspirations.

Samdech Sihanouk, who chaired the meeting, said: The representatives of the CNR have agreed on all the issues discussed. They have reaffirmed their full support for the framework blueprint and draft agreement on a comprehensive settlement worked out by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC], the Jakarta joint statement issued by the four Cambodian parties, and the statement issued at the conclusion of talks among the four Cambodian parties and the co-chairmen of the Paris conference. They have called on all parties involved in the Cambodian conflict to accept those documents as well.

The efforts displayed by the CNR leaders show that they have the goodwill to settle the Cambodian problem via a political solution. However, it is regrettable that Vietnam and Phnom Penh have opposed the peace efforts of the CNR and the international community. They have continued to create obstacles to a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian conflict.

According to the 13 March report from the Thai-Cambodian border, the Phnom Penh government troops on 12 March launched a fierce offensive against bridgeheads of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] in western Cambodia. Previously, some 2,500 Vietnamese soldiers with 4,000 Phnom Penh government troops had mounted large-scale onslaughts on the KPNLF's positions in Battambang Province as well. In general, people have noted that the moves taken by Hanoi and Phnom Penh are not wise.

1. This is a violation of the principle defined by the Paris international conference that the Cambodian problem should be resolved via an overall political solution, but not military means. This is also a destruction of the peace plan forged by the five UNSC permanent members

to settle the Cambodian problem politically. The peace plan is worked out based on rational views expressed by diverse parties. That being the case, the plan should be considered a groundwork for resolving the conflict in Cambodia: No ifs, ands, or buts about it. If Hanoi and Phnom Penh are sincere in settling the Cambodian problem politically, they should adopt an actively reconciliatory and ardently cooperative attitude. They should hold earnest talks with the CNR with a view to solving the protracted Cambodian conflict. By all appearances, Hanoi and Phnom Penh have continued to stick to their stubborn stance and to manipulate at will.

2. The offensives taken up by Hanoi and Phnom Penh are in violation of the Cambodian people's sacred aspiration for peace. The Cambodian people, who have suffered from the war for 12 years, are earnestly eager to put an end to the war and to achieve prompt national reconciliation, thereby restoring peace and independence to Cambodia.

The tireless endeavor displayed by the international community and the CNR have brought hope to the Cambodian people that peace will be achieved eventually. Instead, however, the attacks carried out by Hanoi and Phnom Penh have undermined this increasing hope with black clouds. Along with this, the war waged by Hanoi and Phnom Penh also has shown that they have attempted, through military means, to have more say in political negotiations, achieve their goal of blocking the process of resolving the Cambodian problem via a comprehensive political solution, and preserve the status quo in Cambodia for the purpose of protecting their interests.

The international community expects that Vietnam and the Phnom Penh administration will take into account the Cambodian nation's interest and adopt a definite stance by avoiding to create further difficulties. They should actively participate in the Cambodian peace process in compliance with the framework document on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem hammered out by the five UNSC permanent members so as to achieve national reconciliation and restore peace to Cambodia at an early date.

Vietnamese Party To Pursue Economic Reform

*OW1603071591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0620 GMT 16 Mar 91*

[Text] Hanoi, March 16 (XINHUA)—The Vietnamese Communist Party chief has said that his party will actively pursue economic reform in Vietnam, according to VNA.

Communist Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh made the remark at a meeting held in Ho Chi Minh City on March 11-15.

Jointly sponsored by Vietnam's State Commission for Cooperation and Investment and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the meeting studied foreign investments in Vietnam.

Linh said that Vietnam is ready to expand its relations with all countries and promote foreign economic cooperation in all fields and forms.

He added that in the last three years, Vietnam attracted more than 200 foreign investment projects by promulgating foreign investment laws.

During the meeting, Vietnam approved 11 foreign investment projects.

More than 1,000 representatives attended the meeting, with 640 of them coming from 31 foreign countries and regions.

Near East & South Asia

PRC Aids Pakistan's Nuclear 'Breakthrough'

OW1703073991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0634 GMT 17 Mar 91

[Text] Islamabad, March 17 (XINHUA)—Pakistan has achieved a major breakthrough in the nuclear technology by raising the power of the five megawatt research reactor to 10 megawatt through indigenous efforts, according to Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) sources here Sunday.

Pakistani scientists and engineers have successfully introduced a number of modifications in the reactor with the cooperation of China. This has improved the efficiency and usefulness of Pakistani research reactor.

The reactor's instrumental system has been modernised and a new control panel with enhanced capabilities has been added to it.

The reactor has started trial operation at enhanced power and is expected to be formally inaugurated by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in November this year, the sources said.

If the government encourages, Pakistani scientists could manufacture nuclear power plants which will be far cheaper than similar imported units, the sources added.

Furthermore, Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology has developed laser range finder, artillery range finder, laser threat sensor and driver's night sight, another breakthrough in defence technology, the same sources said.

Military Delegation Departs for Pakistan

OW1603140791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1334 GMT 16 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA)—A Chinese military goodwill delegation led by General Xu Xin, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, left here by air tonight on an official goodwill visit to Pakistan, Nigeria and Gambia at the invitation of the armed forces of the three countries.

Delegation Arrives in Islamabad

OW1703172791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1635 GMT 17 Mar 91

[Text] Islamabad, March 17 (XINHUA)—A five-member Chinese military goodwill delegation led by General Xu Xin, deputy chief of staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived here this evening for a week-long official goodwill visit to Pakistan.

The delegation, which arrived here from Karachi, capital of Pakistan's Sindh Province, was received at Islamabad International Airport by their host, Chief of the Army Staff of Pakistan Gen. Mirza Aslam Beg, and other senior Pakistani military officers, as well as by Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Tian Ding and Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy here Wang Xueqian.

This is the first top-level Chinese military delegation to visit Pakistan since the new government led by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif took office in November 1990.

During his stay in Pakistan, Xu will have meetings with Gen. Beg, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Admiral Sirohi, and Adviser on Defense to the Prime Minister Syed Ijlal Haider Zaidi.

He will also call on Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and President Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

Besides visiting some defense establishments, he is expected to take part in the 44th anniversary celebrations of Pakistan's National Day on March 23.

Pakistan is the first leg of Xu's trip to three Asian and African nations. After Pakistan, he will go on to visit Nigeria and Gambia.

Li Peng Meets Outgoing Pakistani Ambassador

OW1803131291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1256 GMT 18 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met this afternoon in Beijing with the out-going Pakistan ambassador to China, Akram Zaki.

Zaki voiced his appreciation for the help and co-operation the Chinese Government afforded him during his term of office. Zaki said that he had witnessed a constant expansion of Pakistan-China relations.

In reference to the recent successful visit to China of Pakistan Prime Minister M. Nawaz Sharif, Zaki said that the event served to further bilateral ties between the two countries.

The out-going ambassador said that upon his return home he will continue to promote friendship between the two countries.

Premier Li thanked Zaki for the efforts he had exerted to develop relations between China and Pakistan. Li went on to say that relations between the two countries are "a

model for developing friendly co-operation between countries with different social systems and ideologies."

The premier also made reference to the Sharif visit, saying the Chinese Government highly valued the prime minister's visit.

Concerning the issue of the establishment of a new international political and economic order, which is gaining increasing attention from the international community, Li acknowledged that Pakistan, as an important South Asian country, can most definitely play a positive role in the formation of such an order.

Zaki said the government and people of Pakistan hope that Chinese President Yang Shangkun will visit their country at an early date.

He also conveyed a personal letter from his prime minister to Premier Li, the content of which was not made known to the press.

Li Ximing, Delegation Return From India

*OW1603133091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1237 GMT 16 Mar 91*

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA)—The delegation of the Communist Party of China (CPC) led by Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, returned here today after a friendly visit to India between March 4 and 14 at the invitation of the Indian National Congress (Indira Gandhi).

Li Ximing is also secretary of the CPC Beijing Municipal Committee.

The delegation was met at the airport by Chen Xitong, state councillor and mayor of Beijing, Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and C.V. Ranganathan, Indian ambassador to China.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Expelled African Student Readmitted to University

*OW1403034491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0201 GMT 14 Mar 91*

[Text] Nanjing, March 14 (XINHUA)—Alex Dosoo, a Ghanaian student studying in Hehai University in Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu Province in east China, never expected that he would be selected an outstanding student and awarded top prize by the school.

"Being a student who was once expelled by the school for violating its codes of discipline, I felt ashamed to enter the school again when I was allowed to continue my studies," the 27-year-old student said.

He noted that such feeling was gone soon after he re-entered the university and was welcomed by his fellow

students and the lecturers of the department of agriculture and water conservancy.

"They did not look down upon me but instead treated me the same as before," the African student noted.

Alex Dosoo was awarded top prize for outstanding students by the university last year. He attributed his progress to the help from the school, and especially from President Liang Ruiju.

Alex Dosoo came to study in Hehai University in 1987 and was expelled by the university two years later because he beat up a school employee.

Back at home, he reflected on his mistake which he concluded was made just because of instant compulsions.

According to President Liang, he received a letter from the African student half a year later.

In the letter, Alex Dosoo expressed regret for his serious mistake and asked the president to forgive him and give him another chance to study at the university.

He said he had "deep feeling" for the university, which pays "attention to both practice and theory and where the lecturers have close relations with the students."

Although other countries had already offered him scholarships, Alex Dosoo said he "just wanted to return to Hehai University to continue his study if possible."

Touched by his letter, the 58-year-old Liang decided to give Dosoo the green light.

He said, "young people are likely to make mistakes. So long as Alex Dosoo really recognizes his mistake, we must give him a chance to mend his ways."

The president said that he was just happy to see the letter, adding that Dosoo was really a good student except for the mistake which should not ruin his career.

The African student, whose father is employed by a salt company and mother is a school teacher in their country, returned to Hehai University in October 1989.

Alex Dosoo treasures his new opportunity and has studied very hard. He has gotten along well with the Chinese students and become one of the lecturers' favorite students.

At a recent joint performance, Alex Dosoo recited a poem he wrote in Chinese, "Although we are from different countries, have different skin colors and customs and speak different languages, we can learn to understand each other."

Many foreign students at the school share the same feeling as Alex Dosoo.

Mustaf, a Sudanese student in Hehai University, is very grateful to his lecturers for helping him review his lessons after school so as to pass the school examinations.

According to Zhang Yongan, deputy director of the department of foreign students, Mustaf is bright but does not study hard. "While reminding his wrong attitude towards study, we try our best to help him to catch up with others."

Many foreign students agreed that the management of Hehai University is strict and reasonable. It always tries to satisfy the students' rational demands or gives explanations if it cannot satisfy them.

One of China's key colleges and universities, Hehai is the only multi-subject university in the world majoring on the development, utilization and protection of water resources.

Since it resumed enrolling foreign students in 1976, this university has trained 220 foreign students including 163 African students. Most of the graduates have become leaders in charge of technology or administrative officials in their own countries.

Student Says Quotation Fabricated

HK1503023491 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 15 Mar 91 p 1

[By Seth Faison in Beijing]

[Text] An African student in Nanjing where racial tension erupted into violence two years ago was surprised yesterday to hear that he had been featured in a NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) release.

Quoting the student at length, the story highlighted the harmonious relations between Chinese and African students and boasted, as official releases often do, of a warm and friendly atmosphere at Hehai University, where the violence started.

The student, Mr Alex Dosoo of Ghana, was portrayed as reformed and repentant about his actions in late 1988.

Yet when reached by telephone in Nanjing, Mr Dosoo said that he had never done anything wrong and that a quotation attributed to him conceding his guilt had been fabricated.

"It's a lie," he said, noting with bewilderment that he had never spoken to any NCNA reporter.

Mr Dosoo was at the centre of the dispute that broke out in 1988 when he and fellow students defied attempts by university officials to build a wall around the foreign students' dormitory to keep Chinese women from visiting.

A fight between students and local Chinese led within days to rioting in the streets of Nanjing, where Chinese yelled racist slogans and threatened to attack the African students, who were taken to a guest house out of town.

Several later claimed they were clubbed and tortured by police.

Mr Dosoo, an engineering student, was held as a ring-leader at the time and a few weeks later was expelled from China.

Yesterday he said that he had been singled out because, as he put it, "I was talking a lot", and not because he took part in any violence.

He asserted that he had been wrongly charged and victimised by the incident, and that university officials had privately apologised to him but explained that they had to blame someone publicly.

But back in Ghana, Mr Dosoo was unable to gain university admission and decided to come back to China, which he did in October 1989, to complete his studies.

He said yesterday that racial tension still persisted in Nanjing and could easily flare up again.

"There is friction now, not confrontation. A very little spark could set off a big disturbance again."

Mr Liang Ruiju, the university president who in late 1988 shocked reporters with his insinuations about African sexual habits, had gone out of his way to be friendly to Mr Dosoo, the student said.

East Europe

Serbia Challenges Power of SFRY Presidency

OW1703140691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1226 GMT 17 Mar 91

[Text] Belgrade, March 16 (XINHUA)—The Yugoslav Republic of Serbia will no longer "recognize a single decision made by the state Presidency because, in the present circumstances, any such decision would be illegitimate," the country's TANJUG NEWS AGENCY quoted Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic as saying today.

The challenge to central power from Yugoslavia's biggest republic, whose population accounts for 36.3 percent of the country's 23 million, came after the resignation on Friday of Yugoslav President Borisav Jovic, from Serbia.

Jovic resigned after the eight-member state Presidency became divided on ways of democratically and peacefully ending a week of demonstrations in Belgrade, the capital of both the country and the Serbian republic.

Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic told TANJUG that after "the final stage of its agony" on Friday night, "Yugoslavia was left without its Presidency."

He said his republic has decided to mobilize reserve units and expand the police force, although he has not yet seen need for emergency measures in Serbia.

A massive anti-Serbian demonstration broke out last Saturday in Belgrade, leaving two dead and dozens injured. A three-day emergency meeting was declared by President Jovic on Tuesday to debate a proposal by the Supreme Command Headquarters to step up a presence of the military to stop the turmoil.

President Jovic deplored the rejection by the Presidency of the proposal after the emergency meeting on Friday,

saying "the presidency is tying the hands of the Yugoslav people's army," and encouraging "the collapse of the country."

Following President Jorvic, Nenad Bucin from Montenegro and Jugoslav Kostic from Vojvodina also tendered their resignations, leaving the Presidency with only five members who reject the proposal made by the country's Supreme Command Headquarters.

Political & Social

Coverage of Upcoming 7th NPC Session in Beijing

Draft Agenda Outlined

OW1603111391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0906 GMT 16 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA)—Cao Zhi, executive deputy secretary general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC], told reporters at the Great Hall of the People today that the 19th Session of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee will be held in Beijing on 19 and 20 March.

Cao Zhi said: The items on the (draft) agenda of the forthcoming Standing Committee session as suggested by the chairmanship meeting are as follows:

1. Deliberating the draft agenda of the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC and submitting it to the preparatory meeting of the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC for examination;
2. Deliberating the draft namelist of members of the Presidium and the secretary general of the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC and submitting it to the preparatory meeting of the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC for examination;
3. Deliberating a report on the work of the NPC Standing Committee and submitting it to the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC for examination;
4. Deliberating a review report by the Credentials Committee on the qualifications of candidates for the by-election for deputies to the Seventh NPC;
5. Deciding on a namelist of those who will attend the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC as observers; and
6. Others.

The draft agenda will become a formal agenda after it is adopted by the plenary meeting of the NPC Standing Committee.

Preparations 'Basically' Completed

OW1603125091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0918 GMT 16 Mar 91

["Preparatory Work for the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC Basically Completed; by reporter Sun Benyao (1327 2609 1031)"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA)—During a press briefing in the Great Hall of the People today, Cao Zhi, executive deputy secretary general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC], said the preparatory work for the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC has been basically completed now.

Cao Zhi said the basic purposes and guiding ideology of the session are consolidating and developing political stability and unity; maintaining the continued stability of the nation; improving the socialist democracy and legal system; promoting economic development, the implementation of the reform and open policy, and social progress; smoothly pushing forward the implementation of the 10-Year Program and the "Eighth Five-Year" Plan; and forging ahead courageously along the socialist road with Chinese characteristics.

When asked about the items on the agenda of the session, Cao Zhi said the main items of the session's agenda as proposed in accordance with the decisions of the 18th Meeting of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee, include: hearing and deliberating the reports on the outline of the 10-Year Program and the "Eighth Five-Year" Plan as well as examining and approving the outline of the 10-Year Program and the "Eighth Five-Year" Plan; examining and approving the [report on] implementation of the plans for national economic and social development in 1990 and the plan for national economic and social development in 1991; examining and approving the implementation of the 1990 and 1991 state budgets; deliberating the draft amendment to the civil procedural law (trial); deliberating the draft income tax law governing enterprises invested in by foreign businessmen and enterprises; and hearing, examining, and discussing the work reports of the NPC Standing Committee, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The 19th Meeting of the NPC Standing Committee will approve the draft items on the agenda of the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC. The draft agenda will be submitted to the Preparatory Meeting of the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC for deliberation.

Cao Zhi pointed out: Leading Comrades Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, and Wan Li of the central authorities are attaching great importance to the session. Comrade Wan Li presided over several meetings to study the relevant issues that are to be discussed at the session. The State Council did much careful preparatory work for the session. Recently, Comrade Li Peng presided over a plenary session of the State Council to draw up plans specially on how to ensure coordination at the session to make it successful. He said: The ministers of all the ministries and commissions, if NPC deputies, must attend the session. If they are not deputies, they also must be present at the meeting, but in the capacity of observers in accordance with the unified arrangement. Moreover, they must adopt a serious and responsible attitude when listening to the deputies' views and accept their supervision and interpellations, so that they may improve the work of the government. Meanwhile, it also is necessary for them and the deputies to exchange views and keep one another abreast of the latest developments to enable the latter to understand the issues about which they are concerned. Therefore, all of them must attend the session unless there are special circumstances and unless the State Council approves their excuses to be absent.

It has been learned that a secretariat will be set up for the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC and will conduct its work under the leadership of a secretary general and deputy secretaries general. Seven sections will be set up under the secretariat. They will be the secretariat section, the motion section, the briefing section, the news reports section, the section responsible for translation into the languages of minority nationalities, the guards section, and the general affairs section.

Cao Zhi said that, at present, the personnel of every department of the NPC Standing Committee, together with the personnel of every service unit, are carrying out the various preparatory work with full political enthusiasm day and night to ensure that the session will be held satisfactorily.

Cao Zhi said that the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC, which is scheduled to open on 25 March, will last approximately two weeks.

Greater Openness Planned

HK1803010091 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Mar 91 p 11

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Beijing is hoping to turn the National People's Congress (NPC) into a showcase of Chinese-style glasnost.

The plan is that lively debate at this year's plenary session of the legislature, which opens next Monday, will convince world opinion that the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has not given up on political reform.

For the first time, ministers will be quizzed by deputies, who will be encouraged to live up to their responsibility as spokesmen of the people.

A record number of foreign and domestic journalists will also be attending the two-week session of the NPC and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and a new press centre established.

Beijing has already given permission for 25 Taiwanese reporters to cover the event, more than double sent last year.

However, reporters from South Korea, which established a quasi-official representative office in Beijing earlier this year, have been barred from the NPC.

According to the Vice Secretary-General of the NPC, Mr Cao Zhi, Prime Minister Mr Li Peng has instructed all ministers and heads of state commissions who are NPC members to attend the session and to answer queries from other deputies.

"To enable the representatives to fully air their views, relevant documents will be given to them well beforehand," Mr Cao said.

In previous sessions, NPC deputies automatically approved the reports of ministers and there was only minimal debate.

The main theme of the NPC will be to discuss the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95) and the 10-year Economic Blueprint for the 1990s, the outlines of which were endorsed last December.

"The basic goal and guiding principle for the NPC this year will be to consolidate and develop the political framework of stability and unity. It will expedite the reform and open door policy, invigorate the economy and spur social progress," Mr Cao said.

He added that the session would have a far-reaching influence both at home and abroad.

Western diplomats say that since the over-riding goal of the NPC is to strengthen the political setup and maintain stability, it is doubtful whether the deputies will be able to fully exercise their constitutional right of querying government policy.

Earlier this month, senior cadres including Mr Li indicated that for the sake of stability, no important personnel changes would take place at the session.

Analysts say this seems to rule out the possibility that members of the nation's eight non-communist parties will be elevated to major positions.

This is in spite of repeated assurances by leaders, including the party General Secretary, Mr Jiang Zemin, that non-communist politicians would be inducted into decision-making echelons.

CPPCC Standing Committee Holds 13th Session

OW1603102491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0801 GMT 16 Mar 91

[By reporter Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948) and Sun Yong (1327 0516)]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA)—The 13th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] opened at the auditorium of the CPPCC National Committee this morning. The main purpose of the current Standing Committee session is to make preparations for the forthcoming Fourth Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee.

Entrusted by Li Xiannian, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, Vice Chairman Wang Renzhong presided over today's Standing Committee meeting.

Today's meeting adopted the agenda and daily schedule of the current Standing Committee session. The main agenda of the current session includes: Examining and adopting the (draft) agenda and (draft) daily schedule of the Fourth Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, which will be held on 23 March; discussing a "Report on the Programs for the National Economic and Social Development in the Next Decade and the Eighth Five-Year Plan" (manuscript to solicit opinions); deliberating and adopting a report on the work of the

Standing Committee of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee; discussing and deciding on a namelist for by-elections for members to the Seventh CPPCC National Committee; and deliberating and adopting reports by the Motions Committee of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee on the situation of handling motions since the Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee.

At today's meeting, acting secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee Song Demin made explanations on the draft agenda and daily schedule and the draft namelist for the by-election of members to the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, respectively.

Touching on the draft namelist for the by-elections for members to the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, Song Demin said: The namelist was decided on after an extensive solicitation of opinions and repeated consultations between the Organization Department and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and the CPPCC National Committee, the central committees of various democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and other mass organizations and departments concerned in the spirit of being conducive to promoting a lasting political stability, developing the wideranging patriotic united front, and abiding by the fundamental principle of the CPPCC's work.

At the beginning of the meeting, members of the Standing Committee stood in silent mourning to express their deep grief over the death of committee members, including Zhong Dongguo, Zhou Ying, and Mahsud Deipov, since the last committee session.

Other vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee attending today's meeting were Hong Xuezhi, Gu Mu, Yang Jingren, Zhou Peiyuan, Wang Guangying, Deng Zhaoxiang, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, Qian Xuesen, Qian Weichang, Hu Sheng, Sun Xiaocun, Lu Jiaxi, Qian Zhengying, Su Buqing, Ismail Amat, Hou Jingru, and Ding Guangxun.

Handles Members' Motions

OW1603182091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0822 GMT 16 Mar 91

[By reporters Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948) and Sun Yong (1327 0516)]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA)—As of 12 March 1991, 1,905 of the 1,915 motions made by members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] since the Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, have been handled with replies by the departments concerned, accounting for 99.5 percent of all motions made by members of the CPPCC National Committee.

It was learned that, among these motions, 563 motions have been accepted and solved or partially solved by

departments concerned, accounting for 29.6 percent of cases; 1,129 motions are being studied for solution or will be processed in accordance with plans by the departments concerned, accounting for 59.2 percent of cases; and 213 motions still cannot be solved or will be used as reference by the departments concerned, accounting for 11.2 percent of cases.

According to materials provided by the Motions Committee of the CPPCC National Committee, since the Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, members of the CPPCC National Committee have displayed their high sense of political responsibility and have actively made many suggestions on stabilizing the political situation, improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, deepening reform, developing economic, cultural, and educational work, punishing corrupt people, strengthening the building of an honest government, and building a socialist spiritual civilization. Many motions were made after being investigated and studied by members and some motions were made after being discussed by special groups of members of the CPPCC National Committee. Their suggestions are quite pertinent and to the point, and have received good attention by the departments concerned of the party and government at various levels.

Many suggestions and proposals made by members of the CPPCC National Committee have been accepted and implemented by the departments concerned and they have played a positive role with good results. For instance, the proposal for solving some problems in the reform of the economic structure was considered by the State Planning Commission as "having keen insight and being to the point." Some of their opinions have been absorbed in "Opinions on Deepening the Reform of Enterprises and Strengthening Enterprise Management in the Course of Improving the Economic Environment and Rectifying the Economic Order" transmitted to various units with written comments by the State Council. The proposal on improving financial order and the circulation system has attracted good attention by the People's Bank of China. Leading members of the State Science and Technology Commission have paid good attention to "suggestions on strengthening leadership over the engineering work for preventing geological disasters in Chang Jiang's Sanxia [the Yangtse Gorges]" by members of the CPPCC National Committee and have organized a team to make on-the-spot investigations in Hubei's Zigui County and Badong County and coordinate work for solving the problem. Some members have put forward a motion that it is necessary to set clear objectives and consider practical results in promoting agriculture by applying science and technology. The Ministry of Agriculture is convinced that the motion has specified an important issue in promoting agriculture by applying science and technology and the ministry is formulating "Methods in Promoting Agricultural Technology" in coordination with the Bureau of Legislative Affairs of the State Council to incorporate the members' suggestions into relevant articles.

It was learned that the overwhelming majority of handling units have attached importance to motions by members of the CPPCC National Committee. Many units, while handling various cases and making replies, have sent suggestion forms to members of the CPPCC National Committee to solicit their opinions. Many units have visited members of the CPPCC National Committee to solicit their personal opinions while handling various cases. This practice has resulted in good comments by members of the CPPCC National Committee. Most members of the CPPCC National Committee have expressed satisfaction in the results or are basically satisfied with the results. The Motions Committee of the CPPCC National Committee points out that there are some individual units which are not serious enough in handling motions made by members of the CPPCC National Committee, show a perfunctory attitude, and avoid responsibility. Some units have not seriously implemented methods for solving various problems after handling motions by members of the CPPCC National Committee and making replies to them.

Ngapoi Recalls Tibet's 'Peaceful Liberation'

HK1503144091 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 10, 11 Mar 91 pp 4-6

[Report by Li Qin (2621 0530): "Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme Discloses Ins and Outs of the Signing of 'Agreement on Peaceful Liberation of Tibet'"]

[Text] This 23 May marks the 40th anniversary of the signing of the "Agreement on the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet" between the central people's government and the former Tibetan local government, otherwise known as the "17-provisions agreement." Forty years have gone by and the positive effect brought about by the "17-provisions agreement" has grown more apparent. However, people both at home and abroad know very little about the reasons for the signing of the "17-provisions agreement." Consequently, this reporter visited National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee's Vice Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme for an exclusive interview on the subject.

Born in 1911, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme is exactly 80 years old this year. In other words, he has had 40 years of life experience both before and after the signing of the "17-provisions agreement." Moreover, as the chief plenipotentiary representative of the former Tibetan local government in the signing of this agreement, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme was full of emotion as he recalled the past events.

The Central Government Proposed the Guideline of Peaceful Liberation of Tibet as Ngapoi and Others Petitioned In Favor of Negotiations With the Central Government.

The Tibetan-born NPC Standing Committee vice chairman said: "Forty years ago, the issues which were to be resolved in the negotiations held between the central people's government delegation and the representatives

of the Tibetan local government on the peaceful liberation of Tibet were as follows: To drive away imperialist aggressive forces from Tibet, complete the unification of the continental motherland, realize the great unity of all nationalities of China, and enable the Tibetan nationality to join all fraternal nationalities in the motherland's great family of equality, solidarity, and friendly cooperation, and together embark on the happy path toward unity, progress, development, and prosperity. As early as 7 A.D., after the great Tibetan national hero Songbrtsan-sgam-po had united all the tribes of Tibet and founded the ancient kingdom of Tibet, he immediately established broad political, economic, and cultural links with the Tang Dynasty in the central plains. The two nationalities of Han and Tibet developed close, friendly ties. When the central regime of the Yuan Dynasty united China in the mid-13th century, Tibet was made an administrative region of China; and henceforth, the Tibetan nationality became a member of China's big multiethnic family. It has been more than 700 years since this took place."

He said: In recent history, because of the imperialist invasion, Tibet and the motherland were plunged into a semicolonial, semifeudal condition. Meanwhile, the policy of capitulation to foreign powers and of authoritarian oppression inside the country as carried out by the late Qing government, the Northern Warlords' government and the Kuomintang administration provided the imperialists with an opportunity to sow dissent among the various nationalities and create a rift among them. In the decades starting from the twilight years of the Qing Dynasty to the years before the founding the PRC, the imperialists, on one hand, undertook an armed invasion into Tibet, and on the other hand, exploited the Tibetan people's resentment over the oppressive ethnic policy implemented by China's central authority to foment discord, buy off and cultivate separatist elements from among the upper-class rulers of Tibet, and incite them to carry out "pro-Tibet independence" activities in an attempt to take Tibet out of China and make it a vassal state and colony of the imperialists. These criminal acts greatly aggravated the sufferings of the Tibetan people, seriously jeopardized the relations between Tibet and the motherland, while the patriotic forces within Tibet was suppressed for a long time.

Along with the founding of the PRC, the expulsion of imperialist aggressive forces from Tibet, realization of the unification of the continental motherland, and the liberation of the Tibetan people from their brutal sufferings—this became not only a necessary step toward the overall victory of the Chinese people's democratic revolution in the mainland, but also responded to the common aspirations of the people of all nationalities in China, including the Tibetan people. I recall that from 1949 to 1950, when the Chinese people's revolutionary war under the leadership of the CPC was enveloping the entire mainland, the long-suppressed patriotism of the Tibetan people quickly erupted to the surface. Some patriots from the upper class and I openly proposed to the local government that negotiations be held

with the central government in order to secure the peaceful liberation of Tibet. In 1950, when the CPC and the central people's government ordered the PLA [People's Liberation Army] to enter Tibet and consolidate the national defense, they presented a guideline for the peaceful liberation of Tibet based on the history and prevailing conditions in Tibet and with the view to sparing the Tibetan people from the pains and losses inflicted by war.

Ngapoi Had Aired His Views to the Dalai Lama Before the Talks Were Held.

NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said: This guideline won the support of the patriots and people of Tibet; however, complying with the dictates of the imperialists, Dazha [1129 2089] and the other leaders who held the reins of power in Tibet's local government ignored the interests of the country and of the people, and failed to send representatives to the peace talks. Instead, they plotted to abduct the then 15-year-old Dalai Lama and flee overseas to carry out activities to split the motherland under the wings of the imperialists; at the same time, they mobilized troops and set up deployments in the Changdu frontline in an attempt to forcibly stop the PLA's entry into Tibet. Under these circumstances, to complete the sacred mission of defending the motherland's southwest frontiers, the PLA was compelled to cross the Jinshajiang in October 1950 where they smashed the armed interception of the Tibetan forces in a single blow and liberated Changdu. Shortly before this took place and at a time when the east of the Jinshajiang was about to be liberated, the former Tibetan local government appointed me general administrator of Changdu. Earlier, I had written a letter to the local government declining the appointment as general administrator of Changdu and instead, proposed that I be allowed to head east of Changdu to open talks with the PLA. This was rejected. When Changdu was liberated, I was there in my capacity as general administrator. Following repeated talks with leading comrades, including Wang Qimei (commander and political commissar of the advanced detachment of the PLA forces entering Tibet), the officials and staff members and I who had stayed behind in Changdu came to understand the CPC's ethnic and religious policies, personally witnessed the exemplary conduct of the PLA in compliance with the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points of Attention, and further recognized that the basic policy and guideline for a peaceful liberation of Tibet as formulated by the central government stemmed totally out of consideration for the interests of the Tibetan people and for the predicament of the former Tibetan local government. Consequently, we wrote a joint letter to the local government and the Dalai Lama where we related the central people's government as well as Chairman Mao Zedong's intention for a peaceful liberation of Tibet, and expressed the hope that representatives would be sent quickly to open talks with the central government. We maintained that in pursuit of Tibet's own interest, armed resistance should be forsaken and that only peaceful negotiations can bring

true benefits to the Tibetan people. Not long after, the regent (Dazha) fell from power and the Dalai Lama took over the reins of the government upon coming of age. He immediately appointed me the chief plenipotentiary representative along with (Tubdain Liemen) [0960 4098 0441 7024] and (Sampo Danzengtunzhu) [2718 7324 0030 1073 7319 3796] as representatives, and together, we went directly from Changdu to Beijing. At the same time, from Yadong, Kaime [0418 1075], Suolangwandui [4792 2597 2489 1018], and Tubdain Danda [0960 4098 0030 6671] were also named as representatives and sent to Beijing via India. The five of us were given full powers to deal with the matter of negotiating with the central people's government. However, when (Tubdain Liemen) and (Sampo Danzengtunzhu) arrived in Changdu from Lhasa, they had brought with them the local government's instructions regarding the terms of the talks, including one demanding that no PLA troops be stationed along the borders of Tibet.

Because of the immense importance of the peace talks and because the terms of the peace talks spelled out by the local government were too far apart from the guideline of the central people's government and could only become an obstacle to the peace talks, I reflected long and hard on this, and before leaving for my journey, I wrote a report to the Dalai Lama where I sincerely outlined my views. In my report, I voiced my opinions directed at the local government's instructions, the main gist being as follows: "Under the present situation, I am willing to give up my life and make sacrifices for my ideals. When I go to the Han region, I will summon all my wits to conduct the talks. Regarding the public announcement that 'Tibet is a part of China's territory,' this means that no distinction is made concerning the five nationalities in the country and that all are equal, united, and would live in harmony. The entry of troops into Tibet for the defense of the borders does not imply in the least a forced intervention into the domestic affairs of Tibet but is to be carried out in view of the turmoil and instability in the present world situation." "If no commitment is made on the aforementioned two provisions, there is nothing to talk about between the Han and the Tibetans."

Negotiations in Beijing and the Signing of the "Agreement".

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme continued: "After we had assembled in Beijing in April 1951, we began talks with the central government delegation headed by the chief plenipotentiary representative Li Wei-han and the plenipotentiary representatives Zhang Jingwu, Zhang Guohua and Sun Zhiyuan on 29 April. Because the basic positions of the two sides were unanimous on the fundamental issue to be resolved at the talks—that is, on the question of strengthening solidarity between the Han and the Tibetan nationalities and of safeguarding the unity of the motherland—and because the representatives of the central people's government gave full consideration to our

opinions, the talks were always conducted in an atmosphere of friendship, sincerity, and complete consultation even though arguments and differing views existed on some issues. Following frank and serious discussions, an agreement was reached on all questions concerning the peaceful liberation of Tibet. The "Agreement Between the Central People's Government and the Tibetan Local Government on the Conduct of a Peaceful Liberation of Tibet" was signed formally on 23 May.

Dalai Lama Sent Wire to Chairman Mao Zedong Expressing Full Agreement with "17-Provisions Agreement."

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said: When I returned to Lhasa in September 1951, I made a report on the situation surrounding the peace talks as well as the important features of the agreement at a meeting of officials and representatives of the Tibetan local government, and also cited facts to refute rumors which were then circulating in Lhasa. After discussions, the officials at the meeting praised our work and expressed support of the "17-provisions agreement." The Dalai Lama immediately sent a wire to Chairman Mao Zedong. The wire read: "This year, five plenipotentiary representatives of the Tibetan local government, made up of Ngapoi and others, arrived in Beijing at the end of April 1951 where they held peace talks with the plenipotentiary representatives of the central people's government. An agreement on the conduct of a peaceful liberation of Tibet was signed by representatives of the two sides on a friendly basis on 23 May 1951. The Tibetan local government and the Tibetan monks and people all support, and, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the central people's government, will actively assist in the entry of PLA troops into Tibet to consolidate the national defense, expel imperialist aggressive forces out of Tibet and safeguard the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the motherland. I hereby send this wire to convey my views." On 26 October of that same year, supported actively by the people of Tibet, the PLA entered Tibet triumphantly and moved into various important border outposts in a move which realized the peaceful liberation of Tibet and completed the unification of the continental mainland.

A New Look Brought About by Four Decades of Progress and Development.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said: Arduous and complicated struggles were waged over the implementation of the various fundamental principles of the "17-provision agreement." The puppet people's assembly incident of 1952, the "Sishui Liugang" organization and the armed rebellion of the "religious guards" of 1957 as well as the full-blown rebellion of 1959 were all manifestations of these struggles. After the central government quelled the armed uprising initiated by the reactionary clique from the upper class of Tibet in 1959, the State Council ordered the abolition of the former Tibetan local government and the transfer of the Tibetan local government's powers to the preparatory committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region which was formed on 22 April 1956. It was then that Tibet entered the era of power in

the hands of the people. In the next six years, the preparatory committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region accomplished a great deal of work in training Tibetan cadres, establishing and perfecting people's government at all levels, consolidating and developing the fruits obtained in the quelling of the uprising and in the victory scored in the democratic reform, promoting production as well as key economic construction, fostering culture and education, health and sanitation, and other causes. It was on this basis that the Tibet Autonomous Region was officially created in September 1965. This was yet another great historic achievement scored under the guidance of the fundamental principles of the "17-provisions agreement."

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme proudly said: Over the last 40 years, led by the CPC and supported by the people of the entire country, the cadres and people of all nationalities in Tibet, the patriotic personalities from all circles and the PLA stationed in Tibet have closed ranks and struggled alongside each other. Great progress was made in the political, economic, cultural, and other aspects of socialist construction in Tibet. Regarding the building of socialist democracy and legal system, the autonomous region's people's congress and its standing committee have formulated more than 20 local decrees involving the building of political power, socioeconomic development, marriage, education, language and writing, judiciary, natural resources, and environmental protection. The formulation and implementation of these local decrees provided the legal guarantees for the exercise of the right to self-rule by the people of Tibet. Spectacular results were also scored in the building of political power and the training of ethnic cadres. Today, a team of cadres composed primarily of Tibetan cadres has been formed. A large number of cadres of Tibetan and other minority nationalities have assumed leading posts at all levels, while the principal positions of people's congresses and governments at all levels are occupied by Tibetan cadres. By the end of 1989, cadres of minority nationalities made up more than 66.6 percent of the total number of cadres in the region. The achievements are similarly tremendous in social production and economic construction. Total grain production in 1990 reached 1.11 billion jin, more than three times the amount in 1952; total number of livestock was 23 million, more than 2.5 times that of 1952; total output value in agriculture and animal husbandry rose from 180 million yuan in 1952 to 756 million yuan. Previously nonexistent, modern industry grew from small to large and gradually developed to more than 260 small and medium-sized enterprises dealing in electricity, textiles, timber, food processing, and mining, while vast gains have also been made in the ethnic handicrafts industry. A road transportation network centered in Lhasa has been constructed. The mileage open for traffic is 21,600 km; direct national and international flights from Lhasa to Beijing, Chengdu, Guangzhou, and Kathmandu were opened. The state has also poured in huge investments to lay down the world's highest sea level petroleum pipeline stretching 1,080 km from Golmud to Lhasa. Great

advances were also made in culture, education, health, and sanitation. The entire region now has 2,300 grade schools, 83 middle schools and polytechnic schools, and four institutes of higher learning, all with a combined school population of 170,000. The fine traditional culture of the Tibetan people has been continued and fostered, while unprecedented advances were attained in the unique Tibetan traditional medicine. Fully equipped Tibetan hospitals and Tibetan pharmaceutical plants were built in Lhasa, and the entire region has 1,500 medical personnel practicing Tibetan medicine. Classical treatises on Tibetan medicine including the four ancient volumes on Tibetan medicine have been published in the Tibetan, Han, and English languages after their compilation and have been distributed both at home and abroad.

Along with the development in economic and cultural constructions, the lives of the Tibetan people have been significantly improved and uplifted. In 1989, the per capita grains consumption was 439 jin, while the per capita income of peasants and herdsman stood at 397 yuan. The food and clothing problems of the great majority of people have been basically resolved.

With the improvement in living conditions and development of health and sanitation, the health level and infant mortality rate of Tibetan people have been visibly upgraded. The total population of Tibetan people rose from 1.05 million in 1952 to 2.09 million in 1990. The average life span of the Tibetan people increased from 35 years in the early 1950s to more than 65 years at present. There is no way that old Tibet could compare with all these developments and changes.

Media, Women's Groups Plan Cooperation

HK1403034991 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
14 Mar 91 p 3

[By staff reporter Wang Rong]

[Text] Chinese media workers and women's movement activities yesterday met at an unprecedented national seminar intended to work out a closer and more cooperative relationship between the two groups.

Organized by the All-China Journalists Association and the All China Women's Federation as entrusted by Unesco, the five-day seminar will hear 10 speeches on a wide variety of topics concerning Chinese women's issues.

The around 50 delegates, including women's studies experts, women's federation workers and reporters and editors from about 30 newspapers, magazines and radio stations will discuss the latest problems Chinese women encounter and the best ways for the media to cover them.

Focusing on women and the media, delegates will exchange ideas on the quickest introduction of the latest development of the women's movement around the

world and the most efficient and to-the-point coverage of Chinese women's issues in foreign audience-oriented newspapers and magazines.

At the first day of the meeting it was pointed out that there tended to be a one-sided coverage by the media of Western cultures and people which led to indiscriminate imitation by Chinese youth, especially young women, of the values and life style which used to be popular in Western countries at least two decades ago.

And some delegates proposed that the media should give more coverage to the role of rural women who make up roughly 80 percent of the country's female population.

Editorial Marks Women's 'Meritorious Service'

HK1703022091 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
8 Mar 91 p 1

[Editorial: "Women Are Rendering Meritorious Services And Are Forging Ahead—Celebrating the 81st Anniversary of the 8 March International Women's Day"]

[Text] Just at the time when the people throughout the country are conscientiously studying and implementing the guidelines of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th Central Committee, another 8 March International Women's Day has arrived. Let us extend our cordial greetings and warm congratulations to our sisters from all circles and all nationalities who work hard to build a prosperous, powerful, and unified motherland.

During the past year, carrying forward the fine tradition of diligence, bravery, and hard work of the Chinese nation, hundreds of millions of women in our country have worked hard on their respective posts, forged ahead and made new contributions in stabilizing the overall situation, developing the economy, and promoting the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. Women are more and more acknowledged by the society as a powerful work force in the fields of reform and construction. Today, at the crucial juncture of historical development when the people of the whole nation are concentrating their energy to strive for the realization of the second phase of strategic targets, the vast numbers of women should more actively devote themselves to the cause of reform and construction, and make every effort and positive dedication to carry out the Eighth Five-Year Plan and 10-Year Program.

In recent years, in order to bring into play the initiative and creative enthusiasm of the large numbers of rural women for socialist construction, and bring about an advance of rural economic development, the All-China Women's Federation, together with 13 ministries and commissions, launched among rural women an emulation drive of "learning general knowledge and skills, and competing with each other in achievements and contributions" (or called 'double learning, double competing' for short), which has had a positive and far-reaching influence on developing rural economic development, the building of spiritual civilization, enhancement of

women's quality, and promotion of women's work. In the coming year, the broad masses of rural women should take part in this 'double learning, double competing' emulation drive more extensively and in a deeper degree, and do their bits in continuously wresting a bumper harvest and realizing the agricultural development targets in the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Recently, the All-China Women's Federation, together with a dozen or so departments, again jointly launched among women in cities and towns an activity "Be women with 'four have's' and 'four self's', and render meritorious services to the Eighth Five-Year Plan" (or called 'women render meritorious services' for short), in order to guide and stimulate the vast numbers of women to carry forward the spirit of self-respect, self-confidence, self-reliance, and self-supporting, become women with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline, and render meritorious deeds for the realization of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program. The broad masses of urban women must base themselves on their own duties, be active and aggressive, enhance their quality, and make greater contributions for economic rejuvenation and social progress in the 1990's.

Now is an era full of keen competitions. All competitions, be they economic, cultural, scientific or technical, in the final analysis, are competitions of human quality. The quality of women, who account for one-half of our population, directly conditions the quality of the Chinese nation as a whole. Currently, the activities of 'double learning, double competing' and 'women render meritorious services' unfolded in cities and rural areas, as well as the spirit of 'four self's' and 'four have's' advocated by these two activities, not only call on the broad masses of women to perform meritorious deeds for the realization of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and 10-Year Program, but also encourage women to press ahead to enhance their own quality and hail the challenge of our times. Only when they exert themselves to elevate their own quality can they make greater contributions for the accomplishment of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program.

The great practice of our reform and opening to the outside world has set a higher requirement for women's quality, and has cultivated and trained a number of successful women with the spirit of 'four self's' and 'four have's.' Among them are government functionaries with outstanding achievements in their official careers, sagacious and capable entrepreneurs, bright and brave army-women, well-known athletes in sport circles, scientific workers with creative wits, artists who produce spiritual delicacies with feelings and aesthetics, women teachers willing to be 'spring silkworms' or 'candles,' medical workers who rescue the dead and nurse the wounded, millions of staff and workers who selflessly devote themselves in their ordinary posts, and rural women distinguishing themselves in production and diversified operation. As mistresses of the motherland, they have created tremendous achievements on various fronts, displaying to the society the value, image and features of women of

the times; however, the influence of the pernicious vestige of feudal ideology for thousands of years on the present society and the women themselves still fetters some women, making it impossible for them to make greater contributions to the society. The spirit of self-respect, self-confidence, self-reliance, and self-supporting that we advocate is exactly for the purpose of incessantly eliminating the feudal dregs in our traditional culture and helping contemporary women to improve their psychological quality to meet the challenge of our age. The pivot of the 'four self's' is self-supporting. Self-supporting means encouraging women to carry forward the creative spirit, forging ahead in reform and construction and making constant efforts to be energetic to attain the value of women. It is necessary for us to enhance their sense of historical mission and social responsibility through the promotion of the 'four self's' spirit, and train themselves to be builders of socialism with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline.

The 'four have's' is an overall requirement of the whole nation, including all women. It requires us to have firm socialist faith, noble socialist morality and sentiment, rich cultural and scientific knowledge, and concepts of socialist legal system and discipline. The core of the 'four have's' is to have lofty ideals. Only when the women of our country foster a lofty socialist ideal and a definite goal of struggle can they shine with the spirit of historical initiative, strive to enhance the quality of their ideology, ethics, and science and culture, consciously abide by the socialist legal system and discipline, and make their due contributions to the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The coming decade for which we are making great efforts is a critical period during which we shall march victoriously toward the 21st century. The takeoff of the Chinese economy in the 21st century lies not only in the accomplishment of the second phase of strategic targets, but also in whether we are able to bring up qualified personnel who will succeed the old generations and stride into the new century. We place our hopes especially on contemporary young people. The pillar of China in the 21st century should be tempered and brought up to date, and the female talents of the 21st century should also be bred and cultivated henceforth in real earnest. The women of our country should fully realize the historical status they are placed in and the glorious historical mission they are entrusted, have the overall situation of our country in mind, base themselves on reality, exert themselves in forging ahead and, with their intelligence, wisdom, and assiduous hands, create an even brighter future.

Procuratorial Organs Said Fulfilling Tasks

*OW1603095391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1325 GMT 15 Mar 91*

[By reporters Shi Chaoxu (4258 2600 2485) and Chen Yan (7115 7159)]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA)—China has achieved marked results in the work of encouraging people to report criminal cases to the authorities. The work spread quickly throughout the country in 1988. Procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the country over the past two years have handled over 1.087 million cases on the basis of clues reported by the masses. Among these clues were more than 479,000 concerned cases of corruption and bribery. This figure represented a five-fold increase over that reported two years ago. The above information was disclosed by Luo Ji [5012 6549], director of the Department in Charge of Accusations and Appeals under the Supreme People's Procuratorate, at the fourth national work meeting on examination of accusations and appeals held on 15 March.

It has been reported that procuratorial organs at all levels investigated and cracked a large number of corruption and bribery cases in the past two years based on the reports of the masses. Thus far, on the basis of these reports, procuratorial organs throughout the country have placed on file for investigation more than 104,000 cases, of which over 55,000 were corruption and bribery cases, accounting for 69 percent of the total number of such cases on file. As a result, over 1,300 cadres at the departmental level and 85 cadres at the bureau level were investigated and punished; over 15,000 major cases involving more than 10,000 yuan were handled; and over 1.09 billion yuan in economic losses were recovered for the state.

It has been learned that organs in charge of handling reports by the masses have been set up by 89 percent of all the procuratorates throughout the country; there are 3,168 organs in charge of such reports in the whole country at present.

To maintain the masses' enthusiasm to report criminal cases to the authorities and to bring into play their initiative to make such reports, procuratorial organs investigated and dealt with over 1,700 cases of retaliation against informers and, simultaneously, adopted measures to encourage and reward more than 4,500 personnel who had rendered meritorious services, including handing out monetary awards totaling more than 1.14 million yuan over the past two years.

At today's fourth national work meeting on examination of accusations and appeals, a briefing was given on how the departments in charge of accusations and appeals throughout the country handled their jobs in the past four years. During that period, over 151,000 cases, of which over 106,000 were accusations and over 45,000 were appeals, were handled across the country. Over 32,000 unjust verdicts were reversed, over 2,200 defendants were acquitted, and over 4,100 criminals were prosecuted. These figures indicate that the procuratorial organs have been effective in playing their role of supervision and control.

More Education Laws, Regulations Drafted

OW1503132491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1245 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—A set of new laws and regulations on education are being drafted and will come out in the next few years, sources from the State Education Commission said here today.

Among the forthcoming laws are the education law, the teacher law, the law of education in institutions of higher learning and the law on the protection of teenagers, the sources noted.

Under consideration are a dozen sets of regulations, covering education for the disabled, education for ethnic minorities, education in institutions and enterprises, and the management of primary and middle schools.

The sources said that in the past decade, more than ten laws and 200 sets of regulations on education have been promulgated by the State Council. Local authorities have also issued over 150 regulations on education.

Education-based legislation began to be stressed in China in the late 1970s. The regulation on academic degrees for the People's Republic of China, passed by the National People's Congress Standing Committee in 1980, was the first law on education in China since 1949.

The law of compulsory education, passed in 1986, has played a vital role in the development of primary education in China.

Government To Cooperate With UN on Education

HK1803015791 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
18 Mar 91 p 3

[By staff reporter Zhang Lin]

[Text] The Chinese Government will participate in new international programmes this year to push ahead its national goals of universal primary education and the elimination of illiteracy among people between the ages of 15 and 40 before the year 2000, China Daily has learned.

China will maintain a strong policy of international co-operation with United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) and the World Bank, according to an official from the State Education Commission.

Unesco's technical co-operation this year includes support for the quality of primary education, the production of literacy materials and better science teaching.

With funds provided by the UNDP and bilateral donors, China and Unesco are also involved in programmes to set up educational resource centres in Sichuan and Jilin provinces, train English teachers in Yunnan Province, and train educational administrators in Shanghai.

In a five-year programme starting this year, China will co-operate with Unicef, which will contribute about \$17 million, to provide on-the-job teachers training, the production of textbooks and learning aids.

The programme will also address the issue of involving parents and the community in primary education in poor areas, the training of special education teachers and out-of-school science activities for children.

China Daily learned that a proposed project for strengthening basic education in the provinces of Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Shaanxi, Shanxi and Yunnan, using a proposed World Bank loan of \$175 million, is currently being planned.

Also under discussion is a project to improve the quality of teachers.

A project to improve the printing and production of school textbooks is being implemented with a World Bank loan of \$57 million, China Daily learned.

China is also co-operating with the UNDP on two major projects in the education sector which will address improving the administration of the educational system, teaching methodologies and materials.

China will host an international conference on rural education in June 1991 in Taian, Shandong Province, in co-operation with Unesco.

A seminar to review basic education and lessons from China and India is planned in June in Shanghai in co-operation with Unicef, China Daily was informed.

Report Shows Increase in Urban Population

*OW1403172391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1438 GMT 14 Mar 91*

[Text] Fuzhou, March 14 (XINHUA)—China's cities have a combined population of 331.857 million, accounting for 29.4 percent of the country's total.

The figure, which excludes compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, is 16.156 million higher than that released in 1989, according to a report on China's population in 1990 delivered at a meeting organized by the Ministry of Public Security, which closed today in Quanzhou, in east China's Fujian Province.

By the end of 1990 the number of cities in China had reached 461, a total of 15 more than the previous year's figure. These cities have a total of 91.52 million residential households. Each household has 3.6 members on average, the report said.

There are 210 cities each with a population of less than 500,000. And 153 cities have populations between 500,000 and one million each. Eighty-two cities have populations of no more than two million each, and 16 cities have populations of more than two million each.

The non-agricultural population in China's cities amounted to 150.283 million in 1990, 4.147 million or 2.8 percent over the previous year's figure.

Economic & Agricultural

'News Analysis' Sees Reform, Openness as Trend

*OW1803075391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0726 GMT 18 Mar 91*

[“News Analysis: Reform and Openness—Main Trend for China's Development in Future Decade”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA)—It is now widely accepted in China that the reform and opening to the outside will remain as the main trend for the country's economic and social development in the next ten years.

Chinese leaders have repeatedly promised to further carry out the policies since the very beginning of the 1990s.

A suggestion raised by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at the end of last year for drafting the 10-year (1991-2000) Program for Economic and Social Development and the Eighth Five-Year (1991-95) Plan also said that a firm implementation of the reform and open policies is essential to the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The general outline of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan made by the State Council and based on the party's suggestions will be submitted for deliberation to the upcoming 4th session of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC), to open March 25.

Observers here said one of the most conspicuous features of China's economy in the 1980s was the economic restructuring and opening to the outside, from which ordinary Chinese have greatly benefitted.

Since 1979 China has spread the household responsibility contract system in rural areas, and reform has been conducted in the fields of planning, finance, taxation, banking, materials, commerce, foreign trade, pricing and labor as well as wages in cities so as to enliven enterprises.

Meanwhile, China has set up five special economic zones, opened 14 coastal cities and 13 economic development areas as well as five economic open areas, including the deltas of the Yangtze and Pearl Rivers.

To date, China has approved more than 28,000 foreign-funded enterprises and absorbed 22 billion U.S. dollars in investment.

Nevertheless, instead of replacing public ownership with private ownership in the economy or a multi-party system in politics, China's leaders have announced on many occasions that the country's efforts in reform and opening serve only to promote productive development and the socialist system.

China's economic restructuring will be conducted in an all-round way, focusing on establishment of the socialist planned commodity economy in the next ten years.

The reform will involve structure of ownership, administration of state-owned enterprises, an integrated market system, distribution of national income and macroeconomic control system.

Reform must be conducted earnestly but carefully, a senior official said, and all the reform plans should be made in an overall way with all factors taken into consideration.

In the near future China will reform the systems of housing, social insurance and health.

Sources said that the process of house commercialization will be speeded up in China through raising rents, selling houses and building houses with pooled resources.

Meanwhile, China will continue to implement its strategy for development in the coastal areas in the next ten years, and greater efforts will be made to develop and open up the Pudong area in Shanghai, China's largest industrial city.

A new income tax law for foreign-funded and foreign enterprises will be submitted for discussion to the coming NPC session.

Article Surveys Socialist Commodity Economy

*HK1603092891 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
11 Mar 91 p 5*

[Article by Lin Ruo, chairman of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee: "Several Points of Understanding on Developing the Socialist Commodity Economy"]

[Text] Developing the planned socialist commodity economy has been an important component of our economic structural reform since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Seriously summing up experiences and lessons in this respect is of major importance for fulfilling the targets, tasks, and basic guiding principles set by the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee, for firmly implementing the policy of reform and opening up, and for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Here I would like to talk about my understanding of developing the socialist commodity economy in line with Guangdong's economic development.

When Carrying Out Socialist Modernization, It Is Necessary To Develop the Planned Commodity Economy

In the course of reform and opening up for the last 11 years, party organizations at all levels in Guangdong have led the people throughout the province in resolutely implementing the line, principles, and policies formulated since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in

adhering to the four cardinal principles with focus on economic construction, in taking the first step ahead of others in reform and opening up, in developing the socialist commodity economy, and in bringing into full play its favorable conditions, including its close economic relations with Hong Kong, Macao, and foreign countries. Thus a profound change has taken place in Guangdong's socioeconomic situation. An example is the development of the socialist economy in the special economic zones and in the Zhujiang delta, which rank among China's economically developed regions.

From 1979 to 1989 Guangdong's GNP increased by 2.3 times, with an annual rate of 12.8 percent. This growth rate is higher than the country's average and is not lower than the development rates of Asia's "four small dragons" during their economic take-off in the 1960's and the 1970's. From small towns, Shenzhen and Zhuhai have grown into modern cities. The economies of Guangzhou and other small cities have developed vigorously and taken on new looks. The rural areas are undergoing tremendous changes and are changing their backward situations. Guangdong, which had a weak industrial base and poor resources to start with, has now improved its ability to make contributions to the country. The revenue Guangdong submitted to the central government rose from 800 million yuan in 1979 to 5.2 billion yuan (including the duties collected by the customs department) in 1990, an increase of 6.5 times; the taxes submitted to the state by Guangdong-based central government enterprises, the customs department, and banks rose from scarcely 500 million yuan to more than 10 billion yuan, a 21-fold increase; in the 11 years from 1979 to 1990, the foreign exchange income delivered to the state by Guangdong amounted to \$17.4 billion.

Someone asked: With the same land and people, why has Guangdong changed so much? This is what Guangdong cadres and masses said: Because the central authorities' line is correct and their decisions are brilliant. After the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the central government laid down the basic policy of reform and opening up, and allowed Guangdong to go ahead of others in reform and opening up. By implementing the central authorities' policies and principles and taking the first step in opening up, we have advanced in reform, developed in the course of economic invigoration, and embarked on the road of socialist commodity economic development.

Developing the socialist commodity economy has really yielded an unexpected impetus stimulating production, providing abundant commodities for the market, improving the people's standard of living, and enabling the people to emancipate their minds. In the course of developing the commodity economy, the concept of reform, efficiency, and competition as well as a number of new ideas about respecting talented people and paying attention to science and information have all merged into a new trend pushing forward social development and breaking through old conventions which restricted the productive forces, thus injecting new vitality into the economic operational mechanism. In the past we were

frequently perturbed because we could not find a suitable policy to resolve the inadequate supply of vegetables and other nonstaple food and the serious shortage of industrial products for daily use. But with the operation of the commodity production mechanism, these problems have been resolved. Previously, the water network in the Zhujiang delta was separated by rivers and tributaries. People had no alternative but to wait for ferry boats for crossings. Now as a result of the application of commodity economic methods, bridges have been built. Over the last 11 years, 3 billion yuan has been invested in the construction of more than 1,000 bridges, thus forming a highway network. People do not have to "look across the river and sigh" any more.

Summing up past experiences and lessons, we understand that the construction of a powerful modern socialist country cannot be separated from the development of the planned commodity economy.

The Key To Developing Commodity Economy Lies in Valuing and Applying the Law of Value

Guangdong's economic work for the last 11 years shows that of the many laws we must observe in developing a commodity economy, the most important one we must follow is the law of value.

The law of value plays its role in the market mainly through changes in prices. Under the economic system practiced in the past, prices of many commodities were distorted. This failed to give comprehensive expression to the value of commodities and also failed to give flexible expression to the relation between supply and demand, resulting in a shrinkage in production of commodities in great demand and in the relevant enterprises sustaining bigger losses the more they sold such commodities. How could the enthusiasm of producers and operators be aroused under such circumstances? Therefore it is imperative to carry out price reform. In light of market demand and requirements of the law of value, we have, since 1980, carried out price reform by opening prices of the majority of agricultural, sideline, and industrial products to market regulation, readjusting and controlling them from time to time. By now the commodities whose prices are set or restricted by the state account for only 20 percent of all retail goods sold throughout the province. The prices of most commodities have been open to market forces or have been allowed to float around the reference prices set by the state. The number of commodities to be rationed has decreased from 50 to two—namely, grain and coal. While deregulating prices of most commodities, we strengthened control and supervision over the implementation of price policies and brought to task those who disrupted the market by arbitrarily increasing prices. By so doing we have gradually built a price system whereby the prices of a few major commodities are set by the state and the prices of most commodities are open to market forces.

To value the law of value and develop a commodity economy, we must enliven the market and circulation. We understood the significance of such a move before others and stepped up our efforts to improve the market system and reform the circulation system. We began the reform by breaking with the old formula of three-tier wholesale structure and of vertically allotting commodities according to administrative divisions, changing the practice by which business was monopolized and there was only a single channel and the market was artificially carved up. We began vigorously developing all forms of collective and individual commerce, extensively exploiting open markets in urban and rural areas and specialized markets of various types, and gradually developing a market system and a new order of commodity circulation with different levels, forms, and channels with few intermediate links, which meet the needs of commodity economy. In accordance with the formula of "trade-industry-agriculture," we have built a number of enterprises which integrate production with circulation—namely, enterprises that integrate industrial production with trade, or agricultural production with trade, or technological progress with trade. Together with specialized foreign trade companies, which constitute the main force of foreign trade, these enterprises made vigorous efforts to invigorate foreign trade and formed an export-led circulation network with the result that Guangdong's export volume increased to \$9.6 billion in 1990 from \$1.38 billion in 1978, an increase of about 600 percent. The expanded domestic and external markets promote and supplement each other. Over the last few years, commodities produced in Guangdong have been equally consumed by foreign markets, markets in Guangdong, and markets in other provinces and autonomous regions.

To develop commodity economy, we must respect the relatively independent status of commodity producers and arouse and protect their enthusiasm for production. In the process of the decade-long reform, the Guangdong authorities gradually transferred power to a lower level so that enterprises and peasants would have fairly full authority over production and operation. Over the last few years, many new experiences in and effective measures for increasing production and invigorating the economy were created by enterprises and peasants after they were given a free hand. Facts show that as soon as correct principles and policies are combined with the enthusiasm of thousands upon thousands of producers, they will become a material force propelling the society and economy forward.

Correctly Combine the Planned Economy With Market Regulation

Ours is a socialist commodity economy—that is, a planned commodity economy based on public ownership. It is entirely possible for us to bring into full play the planned economy's guiding and overall readjusting and control role. To uphold a socialist orientation in developing a commodity economy, we must persist in

public ownership, implement the principle of distribution according to work, and combine the planned economy with market regulation in managing the economy. What is of primary importance is to correctly handle the relation between the planned economy and market regulation and aptly combine them into an organic whole, rather than separate them, let alone set one against the other. By combining them into an organic whole, we mean using the soundness of the planned economy to restrict the blindness of the market and using the vitality of the market to increase the flexibility of the planned economy to achieve the internal unity of the two.

The planning-market relationship in economic construction is not just an issue of understanding but more importantly an issue of practice that involves continuous exploration.

An important topic in promoting the organic planning-market linkage is to define the aspects in planned management, to improve macrocontrol, and improve the scientific nature of planning. Viewing Guangdong's practice, we find that under most circumstances, planning of guidance is more capable of meeting the requirements of the law of value and more convenient to the organic linkage between planning and market regulation. Over the past 11 years, Guangdong has reduced the realm of mandatory plans by a wide margin, while expanding the proportion of planning of guidance, with marked results in the regulation and control of the economy by economic policies and other economic means. From now on, it is necessary to give greater play to the role of planning of guidance on macroscopic regulation and control so that economic work can be relaxed with satisfactory management.

On the issue of planning-market relationship, it is necessary to guard against onesidedness in two aspects: First, equating planned regulation and mandatory plans, while arbitrarily expanding the realm of mandatory plans whenever planned economy is mentioned; and second, market regulation being regarded as omnipotent and free of any restrictions, while planned regulation is reduced and even totally negated whenever market regulation is mentioned. Excessively expanding mandatory plans will land the economy in rigidity; negating planned regulation and control will eventually lead to economic confusion; neither of the two tendencies will bring good results.

Presently, to do a good job of the organic planning-market linkage, it is necessary to proceed from realities and favor production development. At the same time, we must give ample consideration to the fact that our commodity economy developed under the condition of its having been biased for a long time in the past. In this process of conversion, clashes and frictions among all kinds of contradictions are inevitable. We cannot stop pursuing the commodity economy because of this, and we should not be careless about problems likely to surface. We should conduct exploration step by step and give ample consideration to the bearing capacities of various aspects to promote the best planning-market

linkage in a certain realm and period. By no means should we act with undue haste, or affect the social, political, and economic stability.

The Commodity Economy's "Duality" Decides That It Is Imperative To Adhere to the Principle of "Paying Equal Attention to Both Aspects"

To pursue socialist commodity economy, it is necessary to guard against and suppress commodity economy's negative role in order to guarantee its development along a healthy track. Viewing the actual conditions, whether one acknowledges it or not, we find that the commodity economy actually has "duality." It plays a positive role in pushing forward social productive force development; at the same time, it is liable to bring out the negative role of money viewed as omnipotent and the idea of putting profit-making first. For example, when the principles of exchange and profit-making that are a way of commodity economy permeate people's social life, they will bring out the unhealthy tendency of "looking forward to money in everything." Some people will regard themselves as commodities and sell themselves body and soul at suitable prices, while some weak-willed people inside the party will give up their character and party spirit for money and seek personal gains by hook or crook and even commit crimes against the law.

Revealing commodity economy's "duality" is conducive to people's consciousness in adhering to the principle of "paying equal attention to both aspects" under the condition of the commodity economy.

Whether or not it is possible give play to commodity economy's positive aspect while suppressing its negative aspect depends on whether or not we are able to adhere to the principle of "paying equal attention to both aspects," especially augmenting the building of socialist spiritual civilization and party building while developing the commodity economy. The building of material and spiritual civilizations supplement each other. The commodity economy's development will promote the building of material civilization, which will provide ampler material conditions for building spiritual civilization. Augmenting the building of spiritual civilization will in turn react to the building of material civilization, insuring the commodity economy to advance along a healthy socialist track. When we develop the commodity economy under socialist conditions, the building of spiritual civilization is of peculiar importance. It will insure a correct orientation for commodity economy development while affecting its pace. If spiritual civilization is sound, it will suppress commodity economy's negative factors and strengthen the bearing capacities of various social aspects, thus creating conditions for accelerating commodity economy development.

In adhering to the principle of "paying equal attention to both aspects," the most important is to augment party leadership. Viewing Guangdong's situation, we find that when a locality's party leadership is staunch and powerful, with its party organizations giving full play to the

kernel role of leadership, they will invariably do a good job of building the two civilizations, with fewer negative factors brought out by the commodity economy, while their problems will be resolved easily. This being the case, it is particularly important to augment party building and education among party members, especially cadres who are party members under the condition of developing commodity economy in a big way.

Priority To Be Placed on Economic Legislation

OW1603150591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1442 GMT 16 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA)—China's legislators will place the highest priority on economic legislation during the next five years, and a large number of laws will be enacted concerning the country's reform and open policies.

A senior official from the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) told XINHUA today that in recent years a new socialist legal system based on the Constitution has taken shape in China.

The new system has played an important role in development of democracy and legal construction in the country. In addition, the new system has ensured social stability and has promoted the policies of reform and opening to the outside world, said the official, who is in charge of the legislative activities of the NPC Standing Committee.

XINHUA has learned that the National People's Congress, and the NPC Standing Committee have approved over 170 laws in the last decade, including a number of amendments and law related decisions.

In addition, the State Council has issued more than 500 rules, and provincial legislatures have enacted over 2,000 local regulations.

"China is facing a difficult task concerning future legislation", according to the official. State affairs in a modernizing country must be administrated according to a legal system.

The official pointed out that highly significant laws are now being drafted to meet the needs of the country's political and economic development, as well as changing social challenges.

XINHUA has also learned that the NPC agenda will include action related to laws concerning planning, banking, the budget, auditing, investments, pricing, and company and private enterprises, as well as township enterprises. The NPC will also take action on laws related to the private economy, unfair competition, and protection of consumer rights and interests.

Another group of laws concerned with opening to the outside world, including laws covering maritime activities, special economic zones, foreign economic relations and trade, the administration of foreign currencies, and

a tax law governing foreign funded and foreign enterprises will be written during the NPC session.

At the very top of the legislative agenda is action on laws related to the economy, including laws related to credit, assurances, insurance, securities, mortgages and labor.

China legislators will also attach great importance to drafting laws regarding publications, the press, religion, trade unions and state compensation, as well as to laws protecting women, children and senior citizens. The NPC is dedicated to enacting laws which will protect the basic rights of all citizens.

Laws related to political restructuring and to building a clean and honest government, including laws governing NPC deputies, supervision, civil servants and income reporting, are also expected to be enacted within the next five years.

Zhou Enlai's Views on Economic Construction

HK1503140091 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
4 Mar 91 p 5

[Article by Li Ping (0500 1627): "Several of Zhou Enlai's Important Ideas on Economic Construction"]

[Text] Forty-one years have passed since the founding of the PRC. Comrade Zhou Enlai was the premier of the Chinese Government during the first 26 years. Under his leadership, with him as the core assisted by a few vice premiers, the government achieved great successes.

The most strenuous part of government work is the economic work. Premier Zhou often said: The focal point of government work is to organize and exercise leadership over economic construction. What is the purpose of diplomatic work? It is to ensure a peaceful, stable international environment to facilitate internal and external exchange and to enable different parties to supply each other's needs. What is the purpose of internal administration? It is to create and safeguard an environment of unity, stability, harmony, and democracy. And the purpose of all these efforts is to build our country into a prosperous and powerful socialist country as soon as possible.

From 1949 to 1975, the annual output of major industrial and agricultural products increased substantially: the grain output increased from 226.4 billion jin to 569 billion jin, the cotton output from 8.9 million dan to 47.62 dan, the steel output augmented by 50 times, the coal output grew by 15 times, and the power generating volume by 45.5 times. As compared with the figures recorded in 1952, the last year of the restoration period, the outputs of steel, coal, and electricity increased by 18, seven, and 27 times, respectively.

Back in May 1949, before the founding of the PRC, Zhou Enlai pointed out that economic construction "is the basis of all construction." (Report Delivered at the First Chinese Youths' National Congress) In May 1950,

he said in a speech: "Economic construction is the center for all tasks and, when considering a question or formulating a policy, we must take production as the center." (Speech at a Meeting of Middle-Level Cadres and Professional Personnel) During a long period of economic construction, Zhou Enlai put forth a series of correct views of Marxist economics. The following is a summary of some of these views.

1. Acting Realistically, Advancing Steadily

On 1 October 1949, the Chinese people who had been exploited and oppressed by imperialists for more than 100 years rose up to their feet and founded their own state. Ours is a great lovable motherland; however, we are aware that China is economically and culturally underdeveloped and it will take us much time to catch up with the world's advanced standard. It is definitely impossible to accomplish this in one move. Zhou Enlai repeated this view on several occasions. He held that the construction of China should be carried out step by step. This was a view that he always adhered to during the rest of his life. He noted that some comrades have soaring aspirations and show great initiative, which is a good thing, but goodwill is not enough, because construction needs earnest efforts. Ignoring the backward state of our country, we will become overanxious for quick success. Referring to impetuosity and conservatism, he explained: We should try our best to achieve what we are able to achieve through efforts. Refusing to do this we will commit the mistake of conservatism. On the other hand, we should make every effort to refrain from doing what is impossible under the given objective circumstances. Otherwise, we will commit the mistake of impetuosity. He maintained that one must "act realistically and advance steadily." (Report at the Preliminary Meeting of the Second National Financial and Economic Conference on 12 June 1953)

The "Great Leap Forward" was launched in 1958. In June 1959, in the outline of a draft report, Zhou Enlai maintained that "the pace should be set more steadily." In December 1962, he made a report at Huairan Hall, pointing out that the operation to boost the iron and steel industry had disrupted the proportionate relations between different economic sectors, and the operation to massively build water conservation projects had drawn in too much agricultural labor, investment, and equipment. Repentantly he said: "The situation would have been better if the operation had been carried out step by step." He reiterated that it is necessary to "do things in a planned way and strive for growth step by step."

Zhou Enlai not only noted China's underdeveloped economy but also the imbalance in economic development. Therefore, he maintained that the speed of construction should not be too fast. We must strive for high speed but also be prepared for slow growth—it is necessary to consider the issue from a dialectical point of view, he said. We must not suggest anything that is practically impossible and groundless, nor should we arbitrarily mend our pace; otherwise, it would be very

dangerous. Some comrades always have an illusion whenever they see the situation improve. They may easily get overexcited as they assume the situation is excellent. When you get too excited, you should cool your head with water, which may help keep you sober, Zhou said.

In 1957, during the discussion on China's road to socialism, Zhou Enlai mentioned the idea of reform. His was a view of deep insight at that time. He said: There is much room for improvement in various systems of ours. We cannot possibly finish the reform in all field in one move but must carry out the reform unremittingly. Our solution to the problems must suit the present state of economic development and the development of the productive forces. Since reform is a long-term task, we must always adopt the right method to prevent abrupt changes. We must guide our action according to circumstances, and carry out the reform in a gentle and mild way so as not to cause great shocks. Affairs within the people should be handled on the basis of thorough discussion and in such a way that unity and harmony will be safeguarded.

Zhou Enlai said: "We must emphasize comprehensive arrangement, overall balance, concentration of attention on key links, and steady progress." (Speech delivered at the Conference for Five Specialized Trades, 12 October 1963)

One of the merits of socialist economic construction is planning: Construction is carried out in a planned way and in proportion. Proportionate development requires overall balance and comprehensive arrangement. Back in the initial period after the founding of the PRC, Zhou Enlai pointed out that it is necessary to take the overall situation into consideration and to plan out work in a comprehensive manner. He opposed the practice of each doing things in his own way, for this can very easily lead to very harmful blindness and unbalanced development.

The superiority of socialist economic construction also lies in that great projects can be accomplished under central leadership and with resources concentrated. It was also in the initial period after the founding of the PRC that Zhou Enlai made the following remark: Since construction needs comprehensive planning, it is necessary to concentrate resources on key projects; "the principle is that attention must be focused on key projects and the pace must be steady." (Concluding speech delivered at the 186th Government Administration Meeting, 20 August 1953) Placing emphasis on key projects does not mean taking care of only a few key projects but making comprehensive planning; however, this neither means doing many things at the same time, but arranging things in an order of priority, with focus placed on a few selected projects.

Regarding economic construction, Zhou Enlai stressed four senses—namely, the sense of overall interests, that of key link, that of order of priority, and that of comprehensive arrangement. Construction cannot be accomplished with the sense of overall interests. When one has

borne the overall interests in mind, one will see the order of priority and the key links and will be able to consider the situation in a comprehensive manner. When summarizing the experience in implementing the First Five-Year Plan at the Eighth CPC National Congress in 1956, he first talked about two points. First, "it is necessary to set a reasonable economic growth rate according to the needs and possibility, base the plan on an ambitious but safe and reliable orientation to ensure a balanced development of the economy." Second, "it is necessary to combine key projects with comprehensive arrangement, so all economic sectors will develop in proportion."

Comprehensive arrangement, emphasis on key links, maintenance of balance, and planning all concern the relations between the central authorities and localities. Zhou Enlai said: "Only by giving full play to the initiative on the part of localities under the unified leadership of the central authorities will we be able to invigorate all sectors; otherwise, work will stagnate." ("Selected Works of Zhou Enlai," Vol 2, p 13) He held that socialist economic construction is a task that needs both division of work and cooperation, as well as appropriate coordination. Only in this way will it be possible to mobilize every part of the socialist mechanism and avoid counteraction between different parts. On the other hand, this mechanism is not of a simple but very complicated structure. How should this problem be solved? One can rely on democratic centralism. As long as the principle of democratic centralism is appropriately applied, one can properly solve the problem concerning centralization and decentralization of power. Only through the integration of democracy and centralism will it be possible to maintain a good balance. The combination of democracy and centralism is necessary even when it refers to planning.

From 1958 to 1961, China was faced with serious economic difficulties because of the mistakes committed in launching the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Anti-Rightist" campaign, and of the effects of natural disasters. Zhou Enlai noted in 1962: "In the past four years, the targets of industrial and capital construction plans were not well coordinated." As a result, we were "forced to make a massive readjustment and to retreat." ("Selected Work of Zhou Enlai," Vol 2, p 404) In order to solve the many disorderly phenomena that had emerged in the "Great Leap Forward," for a long time we had to carry out a readjustment on a fairly large scale through "comprehensive balance and overall arrangement." ("Selected Works of Zhou Enlai," Vol 2, p 371) The positive significance of readjustment is that "it can help build up gradually a new balance between different economic sectors." ("Selected Works of Zhou Enlai," Vol 2, p 375) As far as the guiding principle for the balancing work is concerned, Zhou Enlai focused on short-term balance, trying not to leave any loopholes [bu liu que kou 0008 3966 4972 0656] and making allowances for further readjustment. This was in keeping with the principle of moderation that he had always adhered to. When later commented on the work for that period, he said: the readjustment that had lasted two years or more was basically successful.

3. Agriculture Is the Basis

After the founding of the PRC, Zhou Enlai was in charge of government operation and the restoration of production—with agricultural production coming first. In December 1949, he put forth the principle that "agriculture is the basis" and that "industry should develop, with a developing agriculture as the basis; and agricultural production must be promoted with the motivation from industry." ("Selected Works of Zhou Enlai, Vol 2, p 10) The idea that agriculture is the basis serves as a basic view of Zhou Enlai's economic thinking. When China was implementing its First Five-Year Plan in the 1950's, our basic task was to concentrate most of our resources on development of the heavy industry, and to develop communications and transportation, light industry, agriculture, and commerce accordingly. Even in that period Zhou Enlai still emphasized time and again the importance of agriculture. Addressing a meeting of cadres at and above the level of section and bureau head of the State Council in May 1956, he said: For one thing, ours is a big country with a large population, and we can meet the people's needs—with the needs of subsistence being the most important and coming only when agriculture grows remarkably. At the same time, our light and heavy industries, the former in particular, depend on agriculture for the supply of raw materials. This implies that we need to pay due attention to agricultural development. When delivering a speech at a mass rally in Hangzhou in March 1957, he noted again that it was one of the priority tasks for China in construction to expand its agricultural basis. To be sure, preference should be given to the development of the heavy industry, for this will enable our country to accomplish industrialization, he said; however, we cannot and definitely must not overlook the development of agriculture and the light industry. Of these two sectors, agriculture plays the key role. If we fail to consolidate the agricultural basis, we will grow short of grain in our efforts to cope with the demand arising from the growing population and to improve the people's livelihood. The area of existing farmland is limited. For this reason, we first of all need to promote agriculture and raise the output in real earnest. This is an arduous task, a task for the 500 million peasants, and a task for all the Chinese people. Zhou Enlai also talked about the issue of consolidating the worker-peasant alliance from the political perspective. He said: How can we consolidate the worker-peasant alliance? First of all we must help to raise agricultural output. The peasants, as well as the governments and party committees at all levels, should do their share. On the other hand, people in cities, first of all the workers and intellectuals in cities, should bear in mind the importance of the development of rural economy.

Elaborating on the importance of agriculture to industry, Zhou Enlai mentioned five points: 1) The population engaging in industrial production rely on agriculture for the supply of commodity grain. 2) Rural areas provide labor forces, and therefore the supply of labor to industry depends on how well agriculture is developing. 3) Industry relies on agriculture for the supply of raw

materials. 4) Rural areas serve as a market of industrial products whose size depends on the development level of agriculture and the rural purchasing power. 5) China has a vast territory but underdeveloped communication facilities, so industrial development depends on the size of transport capacity that rural areas can offer, since the question of transportation is the last concern of all industrial branches. Hence, industry will boom only when agriculture is developed; and failure to raise agricultural production implies the lack of a solid foundation for industrial production.

During the readjustment period in the early 1960's, Zhou Enlai took the restoration and development of agricultural production as a key link. He pointed out: The inharmonies in China's economic operation have the greatest adverse effects on agricultural output. Without the restoration and development of agriculture, the harmonious development of the economy will be impossible. As far as agriculture is concerned, the most important aspect is grain production, which is the basis to guarantee the people's living standards and the development of agriculture as a whole. He devoted great energy to grain production, emphasizing that the main way to promote grain production is to increase the per-unit-area output. Apart from this, he also suggested that the potential of other agricultural branches be tapped. He said: China has an underdeveloped agriculture. To meet the people's need for food is a long-term task. We must not only raise grain output but must also develop forestry to increase output of woody grain crops, such as walnuts, and grow more fruit trees. For agriculture in general, he maintained that a comprehensive plan of agricultural development should be drawn up to expedite the overall development of the agricultural economy, in light of local and current circumstances.

4. Showing Concern for the People's Livelihood

Zhou Enlai said: "Everything we are doing is in the interests of the people. Our economic and financial work serves to improve the people's material and cultural life, directly or indirectly." ("Selected Works of Zhou Enlai," Vol 2, p 142) In the final analysis, all construction works that are proceeding in this country are in the people's interests; however, in the course of construction, contradictions may easily arise between the long- and short-term interests and between the interests of the collective and the individuals. Therefore, it is necessary to appropriately define a ratio between the portions of the national income respectively designated to accumulation and consumption; and to gradually improve the people's living standards while ensuring a steady expansion of the scale of economic construction. We must, on the one hand, constantly improve the quality of the people's material life; and, on the other hand, unrelentingly raise the standard of the people's cultural life, which includes the elimination of illiteracy, development of education, promotion of mass cultural undertakings, and develop such undertakings as the press, publication, radio broadcasting service, literature and art, cinematography, and television. We must also strive to promote public health. Zhou Enlai took the gradual improvement of the

people's material and cultural life as "one of our regular and basic tasks." ("Selected Works of Zhou Enlai," Vol 2, p 144)

Zhou Enlai said: "In our country, economic construction and the improvement of the people's livelihood cannot but exist with each other, because the sole purpose of the socialist economy is to satisfy the people's material and cultural needs. In order to fully satisfy the people's material and cultural needs, we must unrelentingly develop the socialist economy." ("Selected Works of Zhou Enlai," Vol 2, p 143) Any attempt to raise the wage level and welfare standards too drastically by an excessively wide margin, disregarding the limitation of the present productive forces, would go counter to the people's long-term interests and is thus wrong; however, it is also wrong either to be indifferent to the well-being of the staff and workers or even to their safety, or to pay no attention to or refuse to solve problems that need to be solved and can be solved. If we were indifferent to the people's immediate interests but asked them to tighten their belts, their living standards would not be improved but worsened and they would not be supplied with what they wanted to purchase, then it would not be possible for us to bring the masses' initiative into full play and the progress of construction would be affected. "We should always refresh our memory of this lesson." ("Selected Works of Zhou Enlai," Vol 2, p 230)

5. Relying on Our Own Efforts and Building the Country Through Thrift and Hard Work

When meeting with an African guest in June 1965, Zhou Enlai said: We have found our own road—that is, the road of construction by which the principle of building the country through thrift and hard work and relying on our own efforts is taken as the key link while international cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefits is taken as the auxiliary. He elaborated to that foreign guest two economic ideas—namely, the idea that takes agriculture as the basis and the idea of building the country through thrift and hard work and practicing frugality.

On the eve of the founding of the PRC, Zhou Enlai said: "As the old Chinese saying goes: 'Only thrift and hard work can bring about prosperity.' We need to work hard and practice frugality to make our country prosperous." (Report delivered at the First All-China Youth Congress) In 1953, the year opening the First Five-Year Plan, he noted: We must launch a drive to increase production and promote frugality. "This is a long-term practice, which we must encourage and turn into a common practice." (Concluding speech at the 49th Enlarged Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee) Promoting production and practicing frugality is not a passive but active step. To be sure, we must try to increase production and practice frugality when we are in short supply of goods; but we still must do so even at a time when the economy is booming and goods are in ample supply. As the old saying goes, we must "be always prepared for deficiency in times of sufficiency." He gave sincere advice: "We must always remind people of this."

(Speech at the 37th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Second National People's Congress)

Zhou Enlai pointed out: Managing the household through hard work and thrift is a fine tradition of the Chinese people, and striving hard is a glorious tradition left over from the years of revolutionary war. Today, in national construction, we must carry forward this tradition, strive hard, and build the country, manage households, and run all enterprises through hard work and thrift. Everybody, from the upper level down to the grass roots, must implement the principle of economy.

Regarding this issue, Zhou Enlai emphasized the leadership's responsibility. He said: "Practicing frugality is a duty for every one of us, especially for every leading cadre." "We are to assume the responsibility. If we are slack in this respect, the state will lose a huge amount of money," which will cause enormous waste. (Speech at a Meeting of Five Professional Trades on 12 October 1963) He specially pointed out: "Frugality arising from the plan will be the greatest frugality, and waste because of the plan will be the greatest waste." ("Report on the Proposal Concerning the Second Five-Year Plan for Economic Development," 16 September 1956)

Back in the initial period after the founding of the PRC, Zhou Enlai had already emphasized the necessity of "self-reliance in production and construction." ("Selected Works of Zhou Enlai," Vol 2, p 10) In 1963, he put forth a slogan: "Relying on our own efforts, working hard for the prosperity of the country, striving hard, and building the country through hard work and thrift. He held that to build a large country like ours and to make it prosperous, we must mainly rely on our own efforts and on the Chinese people's hard work, and we must make full use of our resources. Only in this way will we be able to rapidly boost China's economy. China must mainly rely on itself—we cannot wholly rely on foreign countries and imported equipment in running national construction projects of such a large scale. No foreign forces can replace us in solving the problems in China.

We must have a correct understanding of the idea of self-reliance. In emphasizing self-reliance, we do not mean that we do not need to promote foreign trade. Self-reliance is not equal to xenophobia, and it does not mean to refuse cooperation and foreign aid. Although ours is a large country, we cannot possibly supply ourselves with everything. So it will be wrong to refuse cooperation. After all, we need to import something, information, technology, or equipment, but we mainly rely on our own efforts. Our "basic footing" is self-reliance, and international cooperation must be based on self-reliance. We should assimilate and use any good experience and technology from foreign countries, and while learning from foreign countries we should give full play to the spirit of innovation. Even during the "Great Cultural Revolution," Zhou Enlai was still reminding people of the necessity of learning the strong points of foreign countries. "Our very purpose in visiting foreign countries and making fact-finding tours abroad is to

learn others' good points," he said. ("Selected Works of Zhou Enlai," Vol 2, p 474) As for the issue of borrowing loans from foreign countries, Zhou Enlai said we can borrow loans, but we definitely must pay back; we Chinese keep our word. In brief, he maintained that we must "mainly rely on our own efforts but do not give up any chance of obtaining foreign aid." ("Selected Works on Foreign Relations by Zhou Enlai," p 172) He also pointed out: "It would be very dangerous if we cannot base economic construction on our resources at home but excessively rely on foreign aid, especially loans from other large countries." ("Selected Works on Foreign Relations by Zhou Enlai," p 498)

Provinces Set Targets for 10-Year Development

OW1603025091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1512 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—China's provinces and municipalities have been drafting development plans since the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China presented its proposals for formulating the Ten-Year Program (1991-2000) and the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-1995) for National and Social Development.

The proposals stipulate that China's gross national product (GNP) will grow at an average annual rate of nearly six percent, and by the year 2000 will be quadrupled from the 1980 GNP of 447 billion yuan. The country's GNP rose from the 1980 figure to 1,740 billion yuan in 1990, at an annual rate of nine percent or 1.36-fold in real terms.

The coastal provinces of Guangdong and Fujian have taken the development of their export-oriented economies as the major targets for the next five to ten years. The two provinces are ready to take greater steps in making use of foreign investment and expand economic and technical co-operation with the outside world.

Fujian plans to push its export volume from 2.18 billion U.S. dollars-worth in 1990 to 3.5 billion U.S. dollars-worth by the year 1995, and to seven billion U.S. dollars-worth by the year 2000. The province will try to absorb over 3.5 billion U.S. dollars in foreign investment between 1991 and 1995, and five billion U.S. dollars between 1996 and 2000.

Guangdong Province plans to push its gross national product at an annual rate of 7.5 percent, the industrial, agricultural output value to 8.5 percent and income to 6.5 percent. All are higher than the national average. The province has decided to make greater contributions to the state budget.

Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces will stress the development of agriculture and step up technological renovation to improve their processing industries. Jiangsu, which is first in rural industrial development, is ready to readjust

the rural industry along with other state-run enterprises so as to attain industrial integration between the urban and rural areas.

It is the guiding principle of Zhejiang to improve the general quality of its economy. The province will emphasize technical renovation and improve management to lay a solid foundation for industrial and agricultural development. The province plans to increase its economy at an annual rate of five percent in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-1995), lower than the national average. But the growth rate will be pushed to six percent annually in the Ninth Five-Year Plan period (1996- 2000).

Shanghai, China's largest city, has a slogan which goes "invigorating Shanghai, developing Pudong, focusing on the world market and serving the entire country" so as to build Shanghai into an important economic center in the Pacific region. The municipality will concentrate on its infrastructure construction to ensure that individual citizens can benefit from the development.

In the next five years Shanghai is to build ten important projects which include two bridges across the Huangpu River, one express ring road around the city, a subway system, the Waigaoqiao harbor, some waste water disposal projects, reservoirs, an international airport, gas-works and a traffic project in the Waitan area. The city plans to build 50 million sq m of houses for urban residents to ease the housing problem.

Meanwhile, the city will speed up its development of the Pudong area and absorb foreign investment with more flexible policies.

The northeastern province of Heilongjiang will increase its gross product at an annual rate of 7.2 in the coming ten years or double the 1990 figure by the year 2000. The consumption level of the provincial residents will grow by three percent annually. The province also plans to strengthen its border trade with the Soviet Union, pushing its export volume to 1.7 billion U.S. dollars-worth.

The autonomous regions of Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang and Guangxi and Yunnan Province will concentrate on agriculture and animal husbandry development. Border trade is also listed in their development plans.

Tibet plans to push its grain production from the existing 555,000 tons to 625,000 tons by the year 1995, and to 725,000 tons by the year 2000. Meat production will be raised from the current 93,000 tons to about 129,000 tons—a supply of 50.2 kg per capita.

According to official sources, China plans to give the minority- nationality, border and other poor areas more preferential policies in the next five years to narrow the gap between them and other regions.

Grain Storage Situation Said 'Extremely Serious'

OW1703045491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1312 GMT 16 Mar 91

[By reporter Chen Yun (7115 5366) and trainee Yang Yue (2799 6390)]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA)—The National Leading Group for Special Grain Storage, the Ministry of Commerce, and the State Bureau of Grain Storage jointly called a telephone conference this evening to work out arrangements for and strengthen the work of storing grain for ensuring safekeeping of grain and oil in summer.

State Councillor Chen Junsheng transmitted Premier Li Peng's instructions on the safekeeping of grain at the telephone conference. Commenting recently on a report on grain storage, the premier said that "particular attention must be paid to ensure grain storage during the summer." He also pointed out that the safekeeping of grain is not only a responsibility of the grain department, but also the government. Governments at all levels must attach great importance to grain storage in the same manner as they attend to grain production and procurement. A county magistrate, mayor, or even governor will be held responsible for problems arising in the county, city, or province that are caused by negligence.

The current situation for grain storage is extremely serious. According to Vice Minister of Commerce Bai Meiqing, at the end of 1990, at least several ten billion kilograms of grain were stored in the open air in various localities, almost double of the figure of grain kept outdoors at the end of 1989. The proportion of high-humidity and pest-infested grains also increased by a big margin, up 27 and 34 percent respectively over the previous year. Chen Junsheng pointed out: Since last year, the state raised funds through various channels to rush to build a number of grain and oil storage facilities. However, in view of the absolute amount of grain needed to be stored and the large proportion of grain already kept outdoors and of high-humidity grain, the safekeeping of grain in the coming summer will be far more difficult than in 1984. This is because the shortage of storage space is so huge and grain output has increased by such a big margin during the past two years. Since the beginning of this spring, rains have increased in the south, while the north is experiencing abnormal weather. All kinds of grain storage pests and mildews will spread and cause damage. Before long it will be time to procure summer grain, and the situation brooks no optimism.

Chen Junsheng said that in ensuring a good job in this year's grain storage, efforts should be concentrated on two major fields—safekeeping during the summer and long-term storage. He called on people's governments and grain departments at all levels to thoroughly recognize the importance of storing and keeping grain properly. Principal government leaders should personally attend to this matter, inspecting, guiding, and supervising the work. They should especially go deep into areas and units with more problems to understand the

situation there and help solve practical problems. It is necessary to immediately organize personnel to conduct a general safety inspection of grain and oil in storage and to work out feasibility measures to handle potential problems. Efforts should be made to mobilize and organize various forces of society to assist the grain department to repair unsafe grain storage facilities, while finance departments at various levels should provide monetary support for expenditure on grain storage. It is necessary to explore all available financial resources to build more granaries. All localities should allocate funds to build more granaries at a faster pace. It is also necessary to give priority in terms of funds, building materials, and construction workers to granary construction projects already under way to accelerate the construction pace, improve construction quality, and strive to complete a batch of granaries before the summer grain is ready for storage.

In conclusion, Chen Junsheng extended, on behalf of the leading comrades of the State Council, warm regards to the masses of grass-roots cadres and workers working on the frontline of grain storage. He called on them to work still harder to win the final victory in the year-round safekeeping of grain.

State Council Issues Circular on Zoning

*OW1503195591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0238 GMT 15 Mar 91*

[Text] Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA)—The State Council recently approved and announced the All-China Agricultural Zoning Committee's "Report on Further Strengthening Work in Agricultural Zoning," and asked all localities and relevant departments to implement it based on actual situations.

In a "circular" approving and transmitting the report, the State Council said: Agricultural zoning is a fundamental

task of scientifically guiding agricultural development. Thanks to the hard work of agricultural zoning workers in the past 10 years, surveys on agricultural resources and work in agricultural zoning have been very successful. The full application of achievements in agricultural zoning plays an extremely important role in promoting a scientific approach

toward comprehensive agricultural development, helping impoverished areas develop, and in encouraging professionalization and modernization.

In the "circular," the State Council asked all localities and relevant departments to increase their understanding of the long-term and comprehensive nature of agricultural zoning and to strengthen their leadership and support to create favorable conditions in which agricultural zoning can play its role. The vast numbers of agricultural zoning workers should continue to promote the fine tradition of hard work, plain living, and selfless devotion, and work hard according to the fundamental tasks and requirements of agricultural zoning under a new situation to contribute to the quickening of agricultural modernization.

In its "Report on Further Strengthening Work in Agricultural Zoning" submitted to the State Council, the All-China Agricultural Zoning Committee said: In recent years, some localities, thinking that agricultural zoning had accomplished its historical mission, relaxed their leadership and trimmed relevant organs and teams, thus affecting the thorough conduct of surveys on agricultural resources and work in agricultural zoning. In order to enhance the role of agricultural zoning, the All-China Agricultural Zoning Committee proposed that we increase our understanding of the long-term and comprehensive nature of agricultural zoning, further ascertain the focus and fundamental tasks of agricultural zoning, and strengthen leadership and self-improvement to elevate agricultural zoning to a new level.

East Region

Anhui's Lu Rongjing on County-Level Economies

OW1603104991 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Mar 90

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] Lu Rongjing, secretary of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee, and Shao Ming, vice governor of Anhui, recently led leading cadres of the provincial Policy Research Office, the provincial Planning Commission, the provincial Economic Commission, the provincial Agricultural Commission, the provincial Finance Department, and other provincial-level units to Feidong County to hold a discussion meeting with responsible members of the Feidong County Party Committee, the Feidong County People's Government, and other concerned departments in the county. The participants discussed matters on how to develop the economy at the county level.

(Shao Linsheng), head of Feidong County, presented a report on behalf of the county Party Committee and the county government on the situation of the county's work in 1990, and its plan to develop its economy to the level of a suburban county.

Lu Rongjing and Shao Ming offered some suggestions on how to develop the economy at the county level.

1. To implement the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, we must do a good job in improving the economy at the county level; otherwise, it will be very difficult to raise the people's living standard to a stage at which they can lead a fairly comfortable life. Therefore, it is necessary to give full play to favorable factors of various localities, accumulate funds, and promote economic development.

2. It is necessary to speed up the course of industrial development and increase the proportion of industrial output value. We should emphasize developing large- and medium-sized backbone enterprises and, at the same time, develop tertiary industries, improve the agricultural structure, promote the intensive processing of agricultural and sideline products, and invigorate the distribution of commodities.

3. It is necessary to attach importance to science and technology and the role of scientists and technicians, give full play to the role of scientific research institutions and schools of higher learning in cities and towns, and mobilize all forces of society to assist in economic development.

4. It is necessary to follow the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to properly handle relations between industry and agriculture and between the material civilization and spiritual civilization. If we cannot build up the spiritual civilization, it will be very difficult to develop the economy at

the county level and reach a stage at which the people can lead a fairly comfortable life.

Jiangsu People's Congress Ratifies Building Plan

OW1703184891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1417 GMT 17 Mar 91

[Text] Nanjing, March 17 (XINHUA)—In the coming five years, Jiangsu Province in East China will concentrate on the construction of ten basic projects and ten raw materials projects. The plan has been ratified yesterday by the fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress.

Jiangsu is one of China's economically developed areas. For ten years it has been the "number one" in the country in terms of the total output value of industry and agriculture. In the past five years a large batch of major construction projects and key enterprises have been accomplished and gone into operation in the province.

Governor of Jiangsu Chen Huanyou said that besides the 20 key projects, which are significant to the overall economy of the province, the provincial government has also planned to develop 25 species of key products, so as to accelerate the readjustment of the province's industrial and product structure.

It is learned that the ten basic projects range from agricultural development to the construction of a new airport in Nanjing, a local railway from Xinyi to Nantong, and a thermal power station, while the ten raw materials projects largely belong to the chemical industry.

Experts from the economic circles here released that those projects need as much as tens of billions yuan. The provincial government and relevant departments will try to raise funds through a diversity of ways, including the introduction of overseas capital.

Jiangxi People's Congress Chooses Senior Cadres

HK1803091391 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress held its third plenary session this morning.

The principal item on the agenda was the election of three vice chairmen and a member of the Seventh People's Congress Standing Committee and three vice governors of the provincial people's government to fill vacancies.

The executive chairmen for today's meeting were: Mao Zhiyong, Xu Qin, Liu Fangren, Wang Zemin, Pri Dean, Haung Xiandu, Wang Guoben, Wang Zhongfa, and Lu Xiuzhen, among others. [passage omitted]

Wang Zemin, Presidium executive chairman, presided. He declared: A total of 531 delegates attended the meeting, 72 were absent, constituting a quorum, as stipulated.

The plenary session first approved the name list of a chief ballot counter and ballot counters. [passage omitted]

The election results were: (Wang Zhaorong), (Qian Jiamin), and (Wu Zongtai) were elected vice chairmen of the seventh provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; (Shao De) member of the Standing Committee; and (Su Shengyou), (Zhu Zeping), and (Su Huiguo) vice governors of the provincial people's government.

Shandong Congress Standing Committee Session

Session Concludes

SK1603050891 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] After satisfactorily completing all items on the agenda of the meeting, the 20th Standing Committee meeting of the Seventh Shandong Provincial People's Congress concluded in Jinan on the afternoon of 15 March.

At the plenary session held on the afternoon of 15 March, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress adopted, by secret ballot, the decision on appointing and dismissing some members of the provincial People's Government, submitted to the meeting for approval by Governor Zhao Zhihao; and the decision on the appointment and dismissal of presidents of the Linyi Prefectural Intermediate People's Court, made at the provincial meeting of chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Meanwhile, the Standing Committee members also accepted the decision on a provincial People's Government member's resignation from his work post, and the decisions on some personnel appointments and dismissals submitted to the meeting for approval by the president of the provincial Higher People's Court and chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate. They also adopted the resolution of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on launching the second five-year program for popularizing general law knowledge among all citizens of the province, several regulations on arranging jobs for those released from reformatories upon completion of their reform-through-education or reform-through-labor sentences, the regulations on lawyers performing their missions, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee's decisions on approving the Jinan City method for management of urban environmental sanitation and the Qingdao City method for management of private urban houses, and the report on examining the qualifications of the newly by-elected deputies made by the delegates' Credentials Committee of the seventh provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. At the session, Standing Committee members maintained, through discussions, that the draft regulations on the trade councils of joint ventures are not mature enough and must further be revised. After the session, the departments concerned under the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress will further revise the

draft regulations according to the opinions and suggestions of the Standing Committee members, and then submit them to the Standing Committee for examination and discussion.

Xiao Han, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, chaired the plenary session. Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Lu Hong, Wang Shufang, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Yan Qingqing, and Li Ye, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee, were present at the session. Ma Shizhong, vice governor of the province; Jin Baozhen, vice chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Yu Peigao, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Zang Kun, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, attended the session as observers.

Gao Changli Resigns

SK1603045491 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] The 20th Standing Committee meeting of the Seventh Shandong Provincial People's Congress made a decision on accepting Gao Changli's resignation from his post of vice governor of the Shandong Provincial Government.

Personnel Reshuffle

SK1603050791 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] Acting on the nomination of Governor Zhao Zhihao, the 20th Standing Committee meeting of the Seventh Shandong Provincial People's Congress decided to appoint Wang Jiangong and (Guo Changtai) as vice governors of the province, and (Li Kuilin) as chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the provincial government; and to remove (Zhou Qing) from the post of chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the provincial government.

New Leaders Elected in Qingdao City

SK1603081691 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] The fourth session of the 10th Qingdao City People's Congress and the fourth session of the Seventh Qingdao City Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] ended a few days ago.

(Xing Zhiyou) was elected vice chairman of the city People's Congress Standing Committee; and (Li Naisheng), vice mayor of the city. (Su Yuming) and (Song Hongzheng) were elected as vice chairmen of the city CPPCC Committee.

Jiang Chunyun at Shandong Party Work Conference

*SK1803025491 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Mar 91*

[Text] At the provincial party history work conference held on 17 March, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial Party Committee, noted: This year the province's party history work should be closely connected to the efforts to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, to extensively conduct party history propaganda and education activities, and to serve the work of strengthening party building, opposing bourgeois liberalization, and promoting the building of the two civilizations.

In his speech, Comrade Jiang Chunyun noted: This year marks the 70th anniversary of the birth of our party. Party committees at all levels should deeply understand the major political significance of successfully carrying out activities to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the party and exert realistic efforts to make good arrangements for all commemorative activities. It is necessary to create an upsurge in studying party history around the 1 July period. Leaders at all levels in particular should take the lead in the study, and should explain party history, sum up the party's historical experiences, and through extensive and in-depth explanation and education, form a strong general mood of society in which everybody sings the praises of the party, the people, and socialism.

Comrade Jiang Chunyun said: Over the last few years, our province scored notable achievements in party history work. We should further develop the good situation in party history work, further strengthen the building of party history contingents, and enable party history work to better serve the current struggle and the party's central tasks.

Gao Keting, chairman of the Party History Collection Committee of the provincial Party Committee, presided over the conference. Ma Zhongcai, deputy secretary of the provincial Party Committee, and Tan Fude, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial Party Committee, and others attended the conference.

Agenda for Shanghai People's Congress Noted

*OW1503181891 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
1000 GMT 14 Mar 91*

[From the "News and Weather" program]

[Text] The 25th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress ended today. It was presided over by Chairman Ye Gongqi.

The meeting decided to hold the Fourth Session of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress in late April. The principal items on the session's agenda are deliberating on a report of the municipal government on the municipality's 10-year program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development, examining and approving the outlines of the program

and plan, examining and approving the implementation of the municipality's national economic and social development plan for 1990 and its 1991 national economic and social development plan, examining and approving the municipality's 1990 final accounts and 1991 budget, and deliberating on the work report of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and the work reports of the municipal Higher People's Court and People's Procuratorate.

The meeting adopted the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee's resolution on launching propaganda and education to spread legal knowledge and the Regulations of Shanghai Municipality on the Control of the Book, Newspaper, and Periodical Market, which will go into effect on 1 July 1991.

While deliberating the draft regulations of Shanghai Municipality Governing the Balance of Accounts of Foreign-Invested Enterprises, the Standing Committee members made many suggestions for revising the regulations. Taking in account that this is a highly specialized law involving foreign nationals and enterprises and that it has a certain bearing on Shanghai's, as well as the country's, image of reform and opening to the outside world, the Standing Committee members decided, after voting, to defer approving the draft regulations and submit it to a future meeting for examination and approval, after it has been revised by a special committee.

The meeting examined and approved personnel appointments and removals. It decided to appoint (Wu Xiaming) director of the (?municipal Construction Commission), (Zhou Wenxian) director of Industrial Administration for the Suburban Areas of Shanghai, (Zhou Youdao) director of the municipal Finance Bureau, (Xie Lifu) director of the municipal Second Commerce Bureau, and (Chen Shijia) director of the municipal Food Bureau.

Shanghai Adviser on Reform, Enterprise Autonomy

*HK1803023091 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
16 Mar 91 p 2*

[Report by He Ping (6320 1627): "Wang Daohan Talked About New Arrangements for Reform"]

[Text] Shanghai, 15 Mar (WEN WEI PO)—At a "discussion on foreign investments in Wuxi" today, Wang Daohan, adviser to the Shanghai Municipal Government, said that the policy of reform and opening up put forward by Deng Xiaoping fully manifested itself in a CPC proposal at the Seventh Plenary Session.

Wang Daohan said: This proposal will be discussed in detail and confirmed at the National People's Congress on 26 March. After this, local governments will hold meetings to discuss the implementation of the proposal. I believe Shanghai will do this, as will Wuxi and other localities. China has continued to implement its foreign policy of peaceful coexistence and we have seen

improvements in China's relations with foreign countries. The Gulf war is over. More foreign friends will come to China for sightseeing, to make investments, and to carry out investment plans.

Wang Daohan pointed out: Last year China reaped a good harvest in agriculture and there was an accumulation of foreign exchange. Apart from this, local governments have acquired the ability to raise certain funds. All this will facilitate foreign investments in China.

Wang Daohan added: Of course, our advance is not without difficulties. In the first place we should continue our reform, which will focus on the integration of plans and markets. Facts have proved that we are not following the beaten track. We should have a market, a guided and well-managed market which will bring about further development in China's economy. In the course of reform, we will face other problems, among which are the relations between the government and enterprises. Everyone will soon notice that we will introduce some measures to give enterprises full autonomy. Wang Daohan stressed: The difficulties I am talking about refer to new problems. We will study in the course of practice and continue to improve our work. China will resolutely persist in reform and opening up. Since we have proceeded with reform and opening up, we should continue this work.

Wang Daohan revealed: Traffic between Shanghai and Wuxi will improve. The second-grade highway has been opened to traffic. The construction of a speedway from Shanghai to Nanjing via Wuxi has been approved and projects have already started. As a matter of fact, an integrated economic relation has taken shape between Shanghai, Wuxi, and other localities, known as the Chang Jiang delta uniform economic development body. The opening and development of Pudong are proceeding in coordination with the opening and development of its neighboring areas.

Central-South Region

Deng Hongxun Addresses Hainan Memorial Ceremony

HK1503031791 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Mar 91

[Excerpts] An opening ceremony for the memorial hall of martyr (Chen Hong), one of Hainan's early revolutionary leaders and general commander of the Young Qiongya Red Army, was held yesterday [11 March] morning in (Meide) village of (Gonglu) township in Wenchang County, which was Comrade (Chen Hong's) native place. Hainan party, government, and military leaders attended the ceremony. They included Deng Hongxun, Bao Keming, Li Zhimin, Xiao Xuchu, and Lin Yin. [passage omitted]

The ceremony to open the memorial hall was held on the 92d birthday of Comrade (Chen Hong). To the majestic national anthem, Deng Hongxun and veteran cadre (Ma

Baishan) cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony. After that, Deng Hongxun, Xiao Xuchu, (Ma Baishan), and responsible persons of the Wenchang CPC Committee unveiled a bronze statue of Comrade (Chen Hong). Deng Hongxun and (Ma Baishan) respectively addressed the ceremony.

Secretary Deng Hongxun briefed attendees on the deeds of Comrade (Chen Hong) during his lifetime. He said: It is of great significance to cherish the memory of Comrade (Chen Hong) and revolutionary comrades of the older generation, and recall their magnificent contributions. People of the whole province should inherit and carry forward Comrade (Chen Hong's) revolutionary spirit, and the fine tradition and work style of the party. Inspired by the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we should make new contributions to promoting construction in Hainan. [passage omitted]

Discusses Improving Social Order

OW1503133091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1256 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] Haikou, March 15 (XINHUA)—Hainan Province will place priority on improving social order and on promoting a higher sense of social morality in order to provide a better investment environment, a provincial official said at a meeting in session here.

Deng Hongxun, secretary of the provincial committee of the Communist Party of China, who was speaking at a meeting held here to discuss ways of improving social order, said that improvements in the "hard environment"—energy, communications and transport facilities—have eliminated these areas as factors prohibiting overseas investment. However, he said, the "soft environment" falls short of requirements and is an outstanding question which affects the inflow of foreign funds.

Deng pointed out that the "soft environment" includes public order, social morality, work efficiency, and service quality, as well as management and ethics.

Questions regarding public order and social morality are of great concern to all domestic and overseas businessmen, as well as local citizens and visitors, said Deng adding that these questions urgently demand answers and improvements.

While calling for a crack down on various criminal activities and economic crimes, Deng stressed that any such activity should be handled in strict accordance with the law.

Deng called for protection of the rights and interests of overseas investors and for eliminating corrupt governmental elements.

The provincial party secretary also stressed the importance of eliminating the "seven evils" including the production and sales of pornography, abductions of women and children, gambling, prostitution and drug trafficking.

Hainan Province has established a social order rectification committee to guide work aimed at improving social order in the province. The committee is headed by Liu Jianfeng, the provincial governor.

Hainan Adopts Regulations on Overseas Investment

*OW1603193091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1516 GMT 16 Mar 91*

[Text] Haikou, March 16 (XINHUA)—South China's Hainan Province adopted regulations on overseas investment in the island here today.

The regulations, which were approved by the Standing Committee of the Hainan Provincial People's Congress at its 15th session, consist of 10 chapters and 57 articles.

The regulations stipulate that overseas businessmen can invest in industry, agriculture, transportation, finance, scientific development and tourism in the island, China's biggest Special Economic Zone.

Under the regulations, overseas businessmen can also invest in the forms of joint venture, co-operation and solely foreign-funded ventures in infrastructure and agricultural development projects, such as harbors, airports, highways, railways and irrigation works.

The regulations stipulate that the enterprise income tax rate for overseas-funded enterprises in Hainan is 15 percent.

The regulations also stipulate that overseas-funded enterprises in Hainan will enjoy various preferential treatments.

State Council Approves Hainan Industrial Park

*OW1603133391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1315 GMT 16 Mar 91*

[Text] Haikou, March 16 (XINHUA)—Construction of a high-technology industrial park has started in south China's Hainan Province, with the approval of the State Council.

The first phase covers 53 ha near Haikou, capital of the island province. The State Science and Technology Commission, the Sichuan and Hainan Provincial Governments and the Hong Kong and Macao International Investment Corporation Ltd will take charge of the project.

The park will enjoy all the preferential policies offered by the central government for other high-technology development areas when it is completed.

Southwest Region

Guizhou People's Congress Presidium Meets

*HK1703012091 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 91*

[Text] The Presidium of the fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress held its third meeting yesterday evening.

The meeting was chaired by Zhang Yuhuan, executive chairman of the Presidium. Other executive chairmen Liu Zhengwei, Su Gang, Long Zhiyi, Liu Hanzhen, Luo Dengyi, Zhou Yansong, Wang Zhenjiang, Liang Wanggui, Luo Shangcai, Qiao Xuehang, Li Jifeng, and Wang Yaolun were present.

After listening to the account given by the responsible member of the provincial party committee Organization Department on the name list of candidates for vice chairman and a number of members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the participants unanimously approved the draft name list and decided to hand out the name list to various delegations for discussion.

The meeting also approved the draft name list of chief ballot counter, ballot counters, and chief vote registrar for the fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress and listened to reports by various delegations on how Guizhou's 1991 draft plan for economic and social development and its 1991 draft financial budget had been discussed.

Various delegations expressed positive opinions concerning this draft plan and budget.

Guizhou People's Congress Session Hears Reports

*HK1703011291 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 91*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress held its third plenary meeting to listen to the work reports presented by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate, and adopted the electoral procedure.

The meeting was presided over by Qiao Xueheng, executive chairman of the session's Presidium. Other executive chairmen were: Miao Chunting, Long Zhiyi, (Deng Xianhui), (Bai Ling), Hu Kehui, (Liu Fengming), (Li Xiaojing), (Zhao Xili), (Guo Zhicheng), (Pan Jianwen), and (Dai Chaoxian).

In his work report, Zhou Yansong, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, said: Since the third session of the seventh provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, under the leadership of the provincial Party Committee, has exercised its functions and power bestowed by the law and constitution and done a great amount of work to uphold and improve the system of people's congresses. It has enacted a number of local statutes, decided upon several major issues, provided guidance for election of new delegates to the people's congress at the county and township levels for a new term of office, appointed and removed a number of government cadres, strengthened its supervision over the government's operation, improved relations between People's Congress delegates and the masses, and promoted development in science and technology, education, culture, public health, and sports.

He added: In 1991, the Standing Committee will conscientiously study and implement the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and of the fifth enlarged plenary session of the sixth provincial party committee, promote province-wide economic growth and social stability, persist in and improve the system of people's congresses, exercise the functions and powers bestowed by the law and constitution, focus its energy on attaining the second-step strategic goals, and do its work in a down-to-earth manner.

In his work report, Xie Jinhan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, described in detail the achievements made by the court in 1990 in hearing criminal, economic, and civil cases, in handling appeals, and in improving its own performance. He also set forth three tasks for the courts across the province for 1991.

In her work report, Li Ling, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate said: In 1990 the procuratorial organs across the province struck relentless blows at criminals including criminals involved in illegal economic activities, and scored marked results in investigating violations of the law and breaches of discipline and in [words indistinct].

Li Ling put forward five tasks for procuratorial organs across the province for 1991, which were designed to enable the procuratorial organs to achieve greater achievements in their work so that they would make fresh contributions to promoting Guizhou's political stability, economic growth, and social stability.

The meeting passed the electoral procedure by a show of hands.

Members of the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and responsible members of provincial government departments concerned, who were attending the fourth session of the sixth provincial CPPCC, were present as observers.

New Leaders Elected

OW1503151391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1331 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] Guiyang, 15 Mar (XINHUA)—The Fourth Session of the Seventh Guizhou Provincial People's Congress elected Chen Yuanwu [7115 6678 2976] as the vice chairman of its Standing Committee today. Li Renshan [2621 0088 1427] was elected vice chairman of the Guizhou Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] at the Fourth Session of the Sixth Guizhou Provincial CPPCC Committee, which ended on 13 March.

Liu Zhengwei Attends Guizhou CPPCC Meeting

HK1503073791 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Mar 91

[Excerpt] The fourth session of the sixth provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

[CPPCC] held its third full meeting yesterday [11 March] and attendees continued to make their speeches. Executive Chairmen Jian Xianai and Zhang Chaolun presided over the meeting.

Provincial CPPCC Chairman Miao Chunting; and Vice Chairmen Song Shugong, Wang Fuqing, Tang Hongren, Mao Tieqiao, Meng Sufen, and Wang Simin attended the meeting.

Provincial party Secretary Liu Zhengwei, Vice Governor Wang Anze, and responsible persons of the relevant provincial departments were also present at the meeting to listen to the attendees' speeches. [passage omitted]

Attends Agricultural Meeting

HK1503122591 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Mar 91

[Text] The four-day provincial agricultural work meeting ended yesterday [11 March]. The meeting relayed the spirit of the national experience exchange meeting in rural economic work and the national agricultural work meeting. It summed up our province's agricultural work last year, exchanged experiences in production, and made arrangements for this year's agricultural production tasks.

The meeting participants maintained that to fulfill this year's agricultural production plan, we should: Raise our understanding of agriculture to a new level; truly strengthen our leadership over agriculture; increase our investment in agriculture; and constantly improve conditions and the external environment for agricultural production. We should continue to improve the agricultural service system to develop service organizations in various forms and strengthen the functions of various agricultural departments.

The meeting laid emphasis on discussing the invigoration of agriculture by science and technology. It maintained that we should properly grasp work in the following four aspects:

1. We should fully popularize applied agricultural technology in ten aspects to use it at all levels.
2. We should properly grasp comprehensive agricultural development and promote projects developing high-yield fields on an experimental basis, commodity production bases, and plans for promoting bumper agricultural harvests.
3. We should strengthen the study of advanced technology and do well in technological reserve to provide more varieties of breeds and new technology for processing agricultural and animal husbandry products.
4. We should employ various methods to carry out agricultural technical training on a larger scale.

Provincial party and government leaders Liu Zhengwei, Wang Chaowen, Su Gang, Zhang Yuhuan, (He Renzhong), Qiao Xueheng, Wang Ande, and others attended the meeting. They presented prizes and awards to

advanced collectives and workers on the agricultural front throughout the province.

Provincial Governor Wang Chaowen made an important speech at the meeting.

Yang Rudai, Others Pay Respects to Xu Chuan

*HK1803104391 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1015 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] This morning, the cadres and masses in Chengdu, as well as those who had made a special trip here, converged on the Chengdu City funeral parlor to pay respects to the remains of Comrade Xu Chuan, the late member of the Fifth Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, head of the provincial committee Propaganda Department, and vice chairman of the fourth council of All-China Journalists' Association. [passage omitted]

Comrade Xu Chuan died of an illness in Chengdu on 6 March 1991 at the age of 61. He was born in Taixian, Jiangsu Province, on 30 December 1929. He joined the CPC in June 1953.

Before the founding of the People's Republic, Comrade Xu Chuan worked with XINMINZHU BAO [NEW DEMOCRACY POST] of the Jinan City CPC Committee and the Jinan branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. In April 1949, he was with the 3d Field Army, which crossed the Chang Jiang and liberated Shanghai. In August of the same year, he joined the southwest service regiment of the 2d field army in marching toward southwestern China. He became a reporter and editor for XINHUA RIBAO in Chongqing; editor, vice director, and editor-in-chief of SICHUAN RIBAO; Standing Committee member and Propaganda Department head of the Fourth and Fifth Sichuan Provincial CPC Committees. In January 1991, he was elected vice chairman of the fourth council of the All-China Journalists' Association. He was an alternate delegate to the 12th CPC Congress. [passage omitted]

Among those paying respects to the remains of Comrade Xu Chuan was Yang Rudai, Zhang Haoruo, Central Committee Propaganda Department deputy head Xu Weicheng, All-China Women's Federation Vice President Huang Qizao, and other cadres and masses from various circles. Altogether, over 1,000 people attended the ceremony.

Those who sent in wreaths or messages of condolence included the Central Committee Organization Department; Propaganda Department; Central Leading Group for Foreign Propaganda; All-China Journalists' Association; Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee; provincial People's Congress; provincial government; Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference provincial committee; provincial Advisory Committee; provincial Discipline Inspection Committee; Chengdu Military Region headquarters, Political Department and Logistics Department; provincial military district; democratic parties at provincial level; party

committee propaganda departments of other provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions; relevant departments at provincial, prefectural, and city levels; Zhang Aiping, Ba Jin, Deng Liqun, Tan Qilong, Wang Renzhi, Wan Haifeng, Zhu Muzhi, Gu Jinchu, Wu Lengxi, Mu Qing, He Jingzhi, and Cao Qingze; relatives and friends of the deceased; Taixian County party committee and the government of Jiangsu.

Regional Party Official Views Changes in Tibet

*OW1603194291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1458 GMT 16 Mar 91*

[Text] Lhasa, March 16 (XINHUA)—The most profound change in the Tibet Autonomous Region over the past four decades has been in the status of the people of all ethnic groups, the deputy secretary of the regional Communist Party Committee, Raidi, said.

Forty years ago, the broad masses of the people here were serfs and slaves struggling for existence on the brink of poverty, starvation and death. The serf owners accounted for only five percent of the total population in the region, yet owned all the farmland and grassland and almost all of the livestock.

Since Tibet's peaceful liberation in 1951, especially since its democratic reform in the early 1960s, people of all ethnic groups in the region have really become the masters of their own destiny.

At present, Tibet has 37,000 Tibetan cadres, accounting for 66.6 percent of the total cadres in the region, and they hold the key posts in local people's congress, government and people's political consultative conference.

Taking himself as an example, Raidi, also chairman of the Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said, "I was born into a poor herdsman's family in northern Tibet. I wandered the streets begging for food and served as a hired laborer during my childhood. One of my younger brother died of hunger in the old society."

Like most people in Tibet, Raidi began to live a happy life at the age of 21, when his hometown crushed the rebellion and carried out democratic reform.

In 1959 the Chinese Communist Party and the regional government sent a large number of children of serfs and slaves to interior parts of the country to get an education. Raidi was one of them.

According to Raidi, the Communist Party Central Committee has helped Tibetan people to set up their own political power at different levels since the democratic reform.

At present, the number of local deputies to the county people's congress accounts for 95 percent, and those to the regional people's congress account for 82 percent.

To help Tibet to boost its economy, Raidi noted, the party Central Committee and the State Council have issued a series of special policies and flexible measures for Tibet, in line with its actual conditions over the past decade.

He said, "These policies and measures have given the region more autonomy in expanding its economy, and allowed farmers and herdsman to have more say in production."

The deputy party secretary said the regional party committee and government have paid close attention to the local people's opinions and set up 11 special organizations to handle the people's petitions.

Last year saw the region's gross domestic product reach 2.217 billion yuan; the region's national income, 1.742 billion yuan; and retail, 1.5 billion yuan.

The region has formed a complete transportation and telecommunications network, and set up 2,485 schools with 175,000 students, as well as 17 scientific research institutions.

The region now has more than 1,000 hospitals and clinics, and the average life expectancy of Tibetans has grown from 35 years in the early 1950s to 64 years at present.

Raidi disclosed that the regional government has allocated about 100 million yuan to renovate monasteries and temples, in addition to the funds earmarked by the state for repairing the Potala Palace and other places of historic interest over the past decade.

Preferential Policies Toward Moinba in Tibet

OW1703100691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0841 GMT 17 Mar 91

[Text] Lhasa, March 17 (XINHUA)—The state preferential policies given to the Moinba, one of the 55 ethnic minorities in China, include free medical care and free primary school education, free accommodation and even free clothing for children of school age.

And the most important of all for the 7,000-population ethnic minority, which lives in the southeast of the Tibet Autonomous Region, is exemption from grain tax, said Nanjie, a member of the Moinba nationality and a newly-elected local official.

"I doubt that there is any other country in the world which offers such special care for its ethnic minorities," he said.

Nanjie, who is in his 50s and has recently been elected head of Lebu town in Cona County, said that in 1988, the central government allocated special housing construction funds for 140 families. Each family has received about 5,000 yuan, more than twice the average yearly income of an urban resident in China.

He recalls that the Moinba people led a poor and miserable life before the democratic reform initiated in Tibet in 1959.

At the age of 13, he said, hunger compelled him to become a lama in a temple, believing that there he might at least have enough food to eat.

However, life in the temple proved to be not much better than outside.

Como, a 49-year-old Moinba woman, is deputy director of the Nationalities and Religious Affairs Commission of the autonomous region.

"Our Moinba nationality has a small population and was discriminated against under the feudal serf system before liberation," she said.

Forty years ago Como and the other eight members of her family were all serfs. "My family had to pay exorbitant taxes and levies to the serf owner," she said. "And to the best of my memory, my family never ate a decent meal."

"Now everything has changed. Not only are the Moinba people prosperous, but also constitutionally equal to other nationalities."

She added, "as far as I know, there are a dozen of people of the Moinba nationality who are officials at the county level. We Moinba people are also represented in the National People's Congress (China's legislature)."

Before liberation, Moinba people did not even know there were things such as hospitals and doctors, and nobody knew how to read and write, Como said. Now hospitals and clinics have been set up in all the counties, towns and villages inhabited by the Moinba people, and all school-age children enjoy free education.

Asbaima Yangjie and his four-member family own a six-room house and have 7,000 yuan in the bank, which is equivalent to three years' income for an urban Chinese worker.

Official statistics show that the total Moinba population has increased to about 7,000 from just over 3,000 in the past four decades.

Officials at Tibet Armed Police Corps Meeting

OW1503200191 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Mar 91

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] The seven-day enlarged meeting of the Tibet Regional People's Armed Police Corps Party Committee ended 13 March in Lhasa. Raidi and Mao Rubai, deputy secretaries of the autonomous regional party committee; Zi Cheng, Standing Committee member of the regional party committee and secretary of its Political Science and Law Commission; Gyamco, vice chairman of the regional people's government; and Baima Duoji, director of the regional Public Security Bureau attended the closing ceremony. [Video begins with medium shots of a meeting hall showing participants at the meeting, followed by closeup shots of Raidi, Mao Rubai Gyamco

and Baima Duoqi. It then cuts to show Zi Cheng making a speech, followed by medium shots of participants and of two unidentified persons speaking]

Zi Cheng, speaking on behalf of the regional party committee and the regional people's government, hoped that the participants at the meeting would implement the guidelines of the session and firmly foster the ideology of the party commanding the armed forces. They should guarantee that their political ideology will always pass the test, and build the corps into a body that the party can trust and enjoy popular support.

Zi Cheng stressed: Party committees, governments, and relevant departments at all levels should show sincere concern for the construction of the armed police. They should strictly follow the regulations specified by the State Council, Central Military Commission, and the autonomous region to realistically solve the specific problems existing in the construction of the armed police.

Tibetan Leader on Renovation of Potala Palace

OW1603075991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0310 GMT 16 Mar 91

[Text] Lhasa, March 16 (XINHUA)—Repair work on the Potala Palace, the most imposing building in Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region, is going smoothly.

The holy palace of the Tibetans, located in the western suburbs of Lhasa, was first built in the seventh century. The last reconstruction was done by the fifth Dalai Lama in the 17th century.

The present repair work started in October 1989 and is scheduled to be finished by the end of 1993. It is being funded by the central government to the tune of 35 million yuan (about 6.73 million U.S. dollars), according to chairman of the regional government Gyaincain Norbu, who is also head of the project committee.

The Potala has deteriorated badly during the past 300 years, the official remarked, and never been repaired in such an intensive way as this one, which includes 70 sub-projects, 15 of which have been completed so far.

Senior engineer Degen, a well-known Tibetan architect who directs the technical work, assured that the quality of the repairs will be first class.

"Tibetans, from at home or abroad, will see a more splendid Potala when they make pilgrimages here again," he pledged.

According to official sources, more than 2,000 tons of rubbish have been moved out of the palace and carefully examined for articles of historical or religious interest.

The region's chairman pointed out that keeping the Potala in good condition is not only an important move in the political, national and religious senses, but also meaningful for the protection of historic relics and

national arts, the strengthening of cultural exchanges and the development of the tourism industry in the region.

Yunnan Governor at Congress Presidium Meeting

HK1503085891 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Mar 91

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress held its third meeting in Kunming's (Lianyun) Hotel yesterday afternoon.

Li Guiying, executive chairman of the Presidium, presided.

Provincial Governor He Zhiqiang offered explanations regarding the opinions expressed by the deputies during their discussion of the Government Work Report and the Planning and Financial Work Report.

He said: The meeting spent three days on conducting a comprehensive and conscientious discussion in various forms on the Government Work Report and the Planning and Financial Work Report. During their discussion, all the deputies fully exercised their rights in their capacity as masters of their country, displayed a strong sense of political responsibility and a spirit of seeking truth from facts, summarized experiences, analyzed situations, discussed problems, put forward suggestions, not only fully affirmed achievements but also pointed out existing difficulties and problems in a serious manner, and not only frankly put forward criticisms but also enthusiastically put forward valuable proposals on future work. [passage omitted]

He Zhiqiang also said: The provincial People's Congress and its Standing Committee have consistently shown concern for and given support and assistance to the work of the provincial government. This is an important reason behind our work achievements. Now we are still facing arduous tasks. Problems and difficulties still exist in our work. In this new year, we will wholeheartedly serve the people, develop achievements, overcome shortcomings, unite people of all nationalities throughout our province, carry out work in a down-to-earth manner, make contributions, and strive to fulfill all the tasks with full confidence under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial party committee and under the support and supervision of the provincial People's Congress and its Standing Committee.

Yesterday's Presidium meeting adopted the Report of Provincial People's Congress Financial and Economic Affairs Committee on Examination of Yunnan Provincial National Economic and Social Development Plan and Local Financial Estimates.

The meeting decided to submit the Draft Resolution on Government Work Report, Draft Resolution on Yunnan Provincial National Economic and Social Development Plan in 1991, Draft Resolution on Implementation of Local Financial Estimates in 1990 and Local Financial Estimates in 1991, Draft Resolution on Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Work Report, Draft

Resolution on Yunnan Provincial Higher People's Court Work Report, and Draft Resolution on Yunnan Provincial People's Procuratorate Work Report to the fourth session for discussion.

The meeting also adopted the namelist of candidates nominated by the Presidium of the Fourth Session of the Seventh Yunnan Provincial People's Congress for election to the Seventh Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and decided to submit the namelist to all the deputies for deliberation and discussion.

North Region

Noncommunists Elected to Beijing Government

OW1503143891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1341 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—Seventeen non-Communists have been elected deputy heads of Beijing's district and county governments, accounting for 13.6 percent of the total number of leaders of the city's 18 districts.

Among those newly elected, five are from non-communist parties, 12 are without party affiliation, and five are women.

Wang Jinzhong, 53, a college teacher who was elected deputy head of the Chongwen District early this month, said today that he is facing challenges because the post entails grave responsibility.

In the three years of his term Wang will be in charge of culture, public health and sports, as well as family planning.

The only non-Communist among the six deputy heads of the Chongwen District, Wang said he will try his best to listen to people's opinions.

It is learned that the Beijing municipal government issued a circular not long ago urging local governments to support non-Communist cadres in their work.

In 1987 only five non-Communists were elected deputy district or county heads.

Fund To Enhance Moral Education in Beijing

OW1603044991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1538 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—A special fund will be established this year to enhance research into the moral and political education provided by universities and colleges in the Chinese capital.

As part of an effort to improve the educational quality, the Beijing municipal government has decided that the money will be used for teachers training programs, as well as for research into combining theory with practice, and honoring outstanding teachers.

A report in today's "BEIJING DAILY" says that the municipal government also demands that a new military training base for university students be constructed prior to July this year.

At the same time, an additional five labor and military bases for high school students will also be set up this year in the suburbs of Beijing.

Lu Yucheng, the vice-mayor of Beijing, said that the municipal government will attach greater importance to improving the managerial systems in universities and high schools, and to upgrading rural education.

Hebei Official Briefed on Ideological Education

SK1403141191 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Excerpts] After the ideological and work-style education consolidation work of provincial-level organs has been universally carried out, how should we further deepen the work to achieve good results? To develop ideological education, raise the ideological level of the broad masses of party members and cadres, and successfully solve the existing major problems of various units, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial Party Committee, recently travelled to four provincial-level organs to listen to briefings. He also held forums with them to discuss policies and measures for deepening work.

On 11-12 March, Xing Chongzhi, together with responsible comrades of the General Office of the provincial Party Committee and the Work Committee of provincial-level organs, went respectively to the provincial Geological and Mining Bureau, the provincial Petrochemical Industrial Department, the offices of HEBEI RIBAO, and the provincial Materials Supply Bureau to hear briefings. These four units did well in educational consolidation work and achieved fairly good results. [passage omitted]

Xing Chongzhi fully affirmed the achievements and experiences of these units, analyzed their situation, discovered their disparities, and studied ways to deepen their ideological education consolidation work. [passage omitted]

Inner Mongolia Government Holds Work Meeting

SK1803031591 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional
Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 91

[Text] On 15 March, the regional people's government held the seventh routine work conference.

At the conference, the participants discussed and approved the decision on further changing the leadership of government organs and also heard the regional financial department's report on the financial work.

Bu He, chairman of the regional government, chaired the conference.

To further change the leadership of government organs and upgrade their work efficiency and to enable leading cadres at

various levels to concentrate their energy and deeply consider reality to solve practical problems, the conference participants decided that from now on, we should reduce government meetings, alleviate the grass-roots units' burdens, make good preparations before convening meetings, and upgrade the quality of policy decisions. We should guide government work in accordance with the principle of division of labor on a responsibility basis. Governments should reduce the number of documents, display their functional roles, upgrade the quality of documents, and strengthen the supervisory and examination work. It is necessary to reduce the activities through which leaders perform their ordinary missions and to overcome formalism. Leaders should try every possible means to extricate themselves from the routine work and try and find more time to consider reality to help solve problems. We should establish the responsibility system among each level and advocate the practice of doing work actively and creatively. Leaders should set an example in honestly performing their official duties and be strict in grasping news reports. We should set up and perfect the personnel responsibility system and strengthen the awareness of service.

Inner Mongolia Meeting on State Farm Development

SK1803072291 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional
Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 91

[Text] The regional conference of state crop and livestock farms, which concluded today, approved the economic and social development plan for the next 10 years. In five to seven years, these state farms will increase their marketable grain production capacity by 500 million kg. Including the 475 million kg, which is their current capacity, the amount of marketable grain sold by these farms will approach 1 billion kg by the end of this century. As the plan requires, these state farms should produce more than 1.25 billion kg of grain by the end of this century in order to fulfill the task of selling 1 billion kg of marketable grain. To achieve this, the state Crop and Livestock Farm Administrative Department has worked out a second-step strategy. The first step is to increase the grain output to 1 billion kg by the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, an average annual increase of more than 13 percent. The second step is to increase the grain output to 1.25 billion yuan, an increase of 250 million kg over that at the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. To realize the strategy, pertinent departments of the autonomous region have decided to give special consideration to the farms that are the bases to produce marketable grain in the supplies of funds, materials, and technical know-how. In three to five years, they will strive to build the Hailar State Farm Administrative Bureau into a bureau producing 500 million kg of grain, and the five farms of (Labudalin), (Shangkuli), (Sanhe), (Telinhe), and (Gaihe) into farms producing 50 million kg of grain, and strive to increase the proportion of marketable grain produced by the (Yike) farm, which is a grain production base.

The 10-year plan for the state crop and livestock farms also puts forward the strategic measure of making the

annual growth rates of GNP and other economic targets of the farms higher than those of the autonomous region by two to three percentage points. By the end of this century, the state farms throughout the region will increase their GNP, industrial and agricultural output value, annual profit and per-capita income to 790 million yuan, 1.5 billion yuan, 100 million yuan, and 1,600 yuan, respectively, doubling the figures calculated at the end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. By that time, the state farms in our region will have the capacity for accumulating funds to develop and renovate themselves, and the ability to hold responsibility for their own profits and losses, and will establish a new system for state farms to engage in agriculture, industry, and commerce comprehensively, and to promote the coordinated development of farming, animal husbandry, and forestry.

Wang Qun Meets State Farm Responsible Figures

SK1603065491 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional
Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] On 14 March, while talking with responsible comrades of the region's farms and livestock farms, Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, urged state-run farms and livestock farms to serve as the locomotives of modernization construction in rural and pastoral areas.

After hearing the reports made by responsible persons of farm bureaus and some farms and livestock farms, Wang Qun said: State farms and livestock farms have carried out reform and opened to the outside under extremely difficult conditions. As a result, they have changed from losing much money to earning much profit. They have overfulfilled the Seventh Five-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule. This is the result of the arduous struggle of all cadres, workers, and staff members of state farms as well as the result of the support of the party committees and governments at all levels and various groups in society.

Wang Qun said: The earthshaking change that has occurred among state farms and livestock farms over the past decade is attributable to the good ranks of cadres and the good ranks of workers and staff members. Despite difficulties, cadres, workers, and staff members of farms and livestock farms have bravely opened up large areas of wasteland through arduous work. Thus, they have shared the country's burdens. This is the most valuable wealth on which to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. From now on, state farms and livestock farms should carry forward the spirit of being brave in opening up wasteland through arduous work to step up to a new level in this aspect.

He said: Although we are confronted with many difficulties at present, we should all the more catch sight of favorable conditions and great potential. Over the past decade, state farms and livestock farms have persisted in the simultaneous development of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, industry, and trade, and in the comprehensive development of the cropping, the breeding, and the processing industries. As a result, they

have extricated themselves from a difficult state and have laid a solid foundation of human, financial, and material resources.

Wang Qun demanded: State farms and livestock farms should vigorously develop and make good use of the abundant natural resources, talent resources, and technological equipment resources; they should popularize and apply science and technology even better in the quest for output and efficiency; and they should take a good lead in making people's living standards reach the better-off level and in promoting the economic leap in the region's rural and pastoral areas.

Wang Qun also called on all localities to strengthen leadership over the work of farms and state farms, think of ways to solve problems and difficulties for them, and help them develop themselves even faster and better. In addition, all localities should strengthen ideological education among cadres, workers, and staff members of farms and livestock farms so that they can achieve success in building farms and livestock farms, in fully manifesting the superiority of socialist public ownership, and in really becoming the locomotives in pushing forward the development of farms and livestock farms.

Regional-Level Cadres Transferred to Rural Areas

SK1603072191 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] Beginning today, some 1,100 cadres of the regional-level organs, who have been assigned to work for grass-roots units, are leaving in succession for various plants, mines, enterprises, and subdistrict offices in the region's rural and pastoral areas to help them conduct their work. Sending cadres of party and government organs to grass-roots areas to help them conduct their work is an effective way to further implement the guidelines of the sixth plenary session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and to strengthen the close ties of the party and the government with the people.

Since the beginning of last year, the region-level organs have sent, one after another, some 5,700 cadres to grass-roots areas to help them conduct their work. Along with the 60,000 cadres of various levels who have been transferred to the grass-roots areas throughout the region, these 5,700 cadres have, through diverse forms, propagated and implemented the line, principles, and policies of the party among the grass roots, conducted education on socialist ideology there, and helped the grass-roots units and masses eliminate worries and tackle difficulties, thus being welcomed by most people.

This year, more than 100,000 cadres will go deep into the grass-roots areas to help them conduct work. They will organize themselves as work groups or investigation and study groups and will work for the grass-roots areas while retaining their original jobs, establishing liaison centers of leading cadres and leading organs,

Of the 1,100 cadres who left for the grass-roots areas today, some are cadres at or above the section level, some are ordinary cadres, and some are teachers and students of colleges and universities. After three days of concentrated training, these cadres, by organizing themselves as 30 work groups and teams, have begun going deep into villages, gachas, plants, mines, enterprises, and subdistrict offices in rural and pastoral areas, where they will live, eat, and work with local people. They will help the grass-roots units in conducting education on socialist ideology and the education on national unity among local party members, cadres, and the masses. They will help the grass-roots areas in building party organizations and political power and grasping the implementation of the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the guidelines of the third enlarged plenary session of the fifth regional party committee. They will mobilize and organize the vast numbers of local cadres and the masses to fulfill all tasks set for this year's economic and social development.

Today, the 800 cadres, who are the first batch transferred to grass-roots areas, have left for their destinations by train or bus in Hohhot and Tongliao. Regional Leaders Bai Enkui and Liu Zuohui saw them off at the stations. By 16 March, all regional-level cadres transferred to grass-roots areas will arrive at their new work posts.

Inner Mongolia Conference on Unjustifiable Fares

SK1803081691 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 91

[Excerpts] To strengthen leadership over the work to check the levying of unjustifiable fares, fines, and donations, the autonomous regional party committee and government held a regional televised conference on the work again yesterday, calling on all localities and departments to further enhance their understanding, strengthen leadership, and carry out the work in a down-to-earth manner until good results are achieved.

Attending the conference were leaders of the autonomous regional party committee, People's Congress, government, and committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, including Geriletu, Chen Kuiyuan, Xu Lingren, Zhou Rongchang, Pei Yingwu, Wang Chongren, and Chen Bingyu. Zhou Rongchang presided over the conference. Vice Chairman Pei Yingwu gave a speech. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Pei Yingwu summarized the work to check the levying of unjustifiable fares, fines, and donations carried out by our region in the past. He said: Under the leadership of the regional party committee and government, all localities and departments have canceled or suspended some unjustifiable confiscation, and the levying of some unjustified fares, fines, and donations, and lowered the standards for levying the fares. Meanwhile, they have investigated and handled a number of

law and discipline breaches to recover more than 10 million yuan in economic losses to the state, and lighten

the burden on the masses. They have also formulated some administrative methods, thus winning popular support, and laying a solid foundation for the work.

Pei Yingwu said: A lack of adequate understanding on the part of some leading cadres, balanced development of the work in various localities, effective measures for the work, and necessary rules and systems are currently the major problems in the work.

In view of this, he urged: All localities and departments should further enhance their understanding, conscientiously strengthen leadership, adhere to the principle of making examinations and correction simultaneously, and make great efforts to carry out the work in a steady and down-to-earth manner. They should particularly handle typical cases successfully, and pay attention to solving specific problems. They should intensify propaganda and education and make public through the media the levies that have been maintained or canceled, the scope of adjustments, and the standards for the levying of fares so that an effective social supervision system can be established. Meanwhile, they should have a good command of policy bounds and establish necessary rules and systems to continuously consolidate the achievements in the work.

Tianjin Congress Standing Committee Session

SK1203045991 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 11 Mar 91

[Text] The 24th Standing Committee meeting of the 11th municipal People's Congress decided to convene the fifth session of the 11th municipal People's Congress on 22 April 1991.

The main items on the agenda of the session are to hear and discuss the report on the outlines of the Tianjin Municipal 10-Year Program for National Economic and Social Development and the Eighth Five-Year Plan of Tianjin Municipality, to examine and approve the outlines of the Tianjin Municipal 10-Year Program for National Economic and Social Development and the Eighth Five-Year Plan of Tianjin Municipality, to examine and discuss the report on the implementation of the 1990 municipal national economic and social development plan and the 1991 municipal national economic and social development plan, to examine and approve the report on the implementation of the 1990 municipal budget and the 1991 municipal budget, to examine and discuss the work report of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, the work report of the municipal Higher People's Court, and the work report of the municipal People's Procuratorate, and to elect additional vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the 11th municipal People's Congress.

Northeast Region

Sun Weiben Inspects Work in Qiqihar

SK1503083391 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Text] During his recent visit to Qiqihar City to inspect how the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the seventh plenary session of the sixth provincial party committee had been implemented, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, particularly emphasized: Party committees at all levels, and all leading bodies, must work out realistic measures, carry out solid work, tell the truth, and concentrate their attention on economic construction.

He said: We should avoid idle talk, which would cause delay in our work and harm the country. Instead, we should deal with concrete matters relating to work. Only in this way can we achieve development in our work and our country.

He urged the party's leading cadres to embrace the spirit of dealing with concrete matters relating to work, use the spirit to lead and rally the forces of the masses, and achieve success in developing the commodity economy with coordinated efforts.

After hearing reports by leaders of the Qiqihar City party committee and government on the work of the city party committee for the near future, and the endeavor to invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises, Secretary Sun Weiben clearly pointed out: In carrying out the work for this year, we should persist in one central task, namely economic construction; one principle, namely proceeding from reality; and one criterion, namely the productive forces. We should do so throughout the year.

Speaking on invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises, Secretary Sun Weiben said that to invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises, we must look to ourselves and find a way out by deepening the reform. He also pointed out clearly: First, we should make conscientious efforts to improve the new round of contracting and increase the vitality of enterprises through it. We should not make random changes of persons who are to operate enterprises on a contract basis. We should stabilize the contingent of these contractors by renewing the contracts with them. Second, on the premise that the industrial policy is abided by, we should improve the mechanism for the risk funds for contracts to make the managers and all staff members and workers involved in the risk-taking. Third, we should make active efforts to organize enterprise groups, which are led by large enterprises or those with substantial strength, and which are engaged in transregional production. Fourth, we should proceed from reality to experiment with the shareholding system in some selected units. Fifth, we should intensify efforts to improve the management system itself to successfully rally the forces of the nucleus and the center. To be specific, party committees are in the position of nucleus

when making decisions, and enterprise directors are in a central position when carrying out management.

Secretary Sun Weiben gave four instructions on ways to make the current agricultural production successful. First, we should stabilize policies, and refrain from changing easily. We should make unremitting and earnest efforts to lighten the burden on peasants. Second, we should ensure increases in investment. This year's investment must be greater than in last year, and local authorities and individuals should be encouraged to invest more. Third, we should rely on science and technology. We should strive to enhance the peasants' sense of respect for science and technology, namely the productive forces. Fourth, cadres at all levels should improve their work styles, and earnestly render service to peasants. They must ensure that grass-roots levels are satisfied with them.

Secretary Sun Weiben also went to Longjiang County to inspect an enterprise run by (Baishan) Township, the (Qinghua) Steelworks run by the county, a secondary specialized school for peasants, and a general electric equipment plant. He also visited households engaged in large-scale sheep raising and vegetable production. He urged: Township enterprises should not develop heavy industrial production alone. It will not work to rely on heavy industrial production alone. They should devise ways to develop the light industry and food industry that suit local conditions. As far as the product mix is concerned, they should ensure that they produce what others do not, that their products are better than those of others, and that they change their products that lack a competitive edge when compared with other, better products. They should particularly enhance the concept of packing, and change the past practice of doing business where our first-rate commodities had second-rate packing and were sold at third-rate prices.

When visiting Tong Lijin, a large vegetable producer of (Baishan) Township, Secretary Sun Weiben advised him against paying attention to cultivation techniques alone and encouraged him to devote more efforts to studying the market, especially the law governing vegetables shipped in from other localities.

When visiting Lu Baoan, a large sheep raiser, Secretary Sun Weiben said to him that it was good for him to achieve affluence and to become a first-class household in the village, but it would be better if he also supported the middle- and lower-class households in the village. He said that when all the households achieve affluence, they would be able to develop animal husbandry, industrial production, and commerce in a coordinated manner and to integrate urban and rural economies.

Before leaving Longjiang County, Secretary Sun Weiben said humorously to members of the leading body of the county party committee: Local officials, like parents of the people, should adopt every possible means to make all the fellow townsmen affluent, so they rank among the best in the country in terms of prosperity. To achieve

this, the county party committee should take the lead in doing work in a down-to-earth manner, which is the basic issue. They should live up to their words. Otherwise, their plans and ideas, no matter how good, will not produce any results.

During his inspection tour in Qiqihar, Comrade Sun Weiben also attended the democratic meeting held by the Standing Committee of the city party committee. Accompanying him during the inspection were Ma Guoliang, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the provincial party committee, and Meng Qingxiang, Standing Committee member and organization department director of the provincial party committee.

Attends Public Security Conference

SK1503043991 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Text] The provincial party committee and government held in Harbin today a provincial conference on comprehensive improvement of public security. Shao Qihui, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, gave an important speech on the province's public security and the current situation and tasks. Shao Qihui said: Proceeding from the need for stabilizing society, people's feelings, and the overall situation, the provincial party committee and government decided in late 1989 to launch a province-wide general war to improve public security. Thanks to the participation of party committee and government personnel and all the people, and to the concerted efforts of all departments, notable social effects were achieved, and the various targets as defined in the plan for the general war were by and large attained. In this way, the province became one of the provinces with notable results in comprehensively improving public security.

After summarizing the experiences in the general war to improve public security, Comrade Shao Qihui emphasized: This year, we should put the work of maintaining political stability in the first place, and make utmost efforts to make it successful. We should continue the struggle to deal strict blows to crimes. We should deal strict blows to serious criminal and economic offenses, further strengthen the mechanism for prevention, and raise the efficiency in unearthing, controlling, and preventing crimes. We should conscientiously implement the principle of making the persons in charge hold responsibility. We should greatly strengthen the basic work of grass-roots units and intensify ideological education to improve the quality of the people.

Comrade Shao Qihui urged all localities to conscientiously strengthen leadership over the work to comprehensively improve public security.

Attending today's conference were provincial leading comrades Sun Weiben, Wang Zhao, Xie Yong, Zhang Xiangling, He Shoulun, Du Dianwu, Du Xianzhong, and Zhang Li.

Praises Longjiang Sowing Work

SK1703052091 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] Longjiang County has distributed to the peasants approximately 68 million yuan worth of goods and materials for ploughing and sowing.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, expressed his satisfaction with this during his recent investigation tour in Longjiang County. He praised the county party committee and the county government for their close attention to this work.

Longjiang County was among the province's 10 counties whose grain output reached 500 million kg last year. The county also received the State Council's glorious title of grain production advanced county. To ensure increasing this year's grain output to a new level, the county started a campaign of making contributions to agricultural production from the beginning of January. As of the end of February, the county collected 74 million yuan of funds, accounting for 96 percent of the total investment plan. Of this, 58 million yuan were collected from the peasants. After accomplishing the collection of funds, the county immediately organized relevant departments to purchase goods and materials for spring sowing and [words indistinct]. In early March, the county distributed to the peasants 45 million metric tons of diesel oil, 4 million kg of improved seeds, 30,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, and 300 metric tons of plastic sheds and farm chemicals. Under the situation in which 70 percent of the farmland was hit by drought, the county allocated more than 10 million yuan of funds to purchase 800 sets of equipment for digging motor-pumping wells and 3,000 drought-combating water buckets. All this has created favorable conditions for irrigating the county's dry land, totaling 2.3 million mu, and ensuring its full use.

Discusses Organizational Work

SK1703043791 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Mar 91

[Text] The provincial meeting of directors of the city's organizational departments and prefectural party committees ended today.

The following was decided: The party should carry out its organizational work closely in line with the central link of serving economic construction. The organizational departments should further attend to the work for cadres with the focus on strengthening the building of leading bodies; they should attend to the building of the grass-roots organizations with the focus on bringing into full play party organizations' role as a fighting force and party members' exemplary vanguard role; and they should provide a reliable organizational guarantee for the smooth implementation of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-year program.

The meeting's participants maintained that this year, the provincial organizational department should pay prominent attention to the ideological construction of leading bodies

and to the establishment of democratic centralism to enable leading cadres at various levels to upgrade their Marxist theoretical understanding, have a firm belief in communism, be honest in performing their official duties, wage an arduous struggle, be united with each other, and serve the people wholeheartedly. We should further strengthen the ideological construction, the work style of leading bodies, and the establishment of democratic centralism to greatly improve the mental outlook and the work style of leading bodies and leading cadres at various levels. We should conscientiously organize leading cadres to participate in the campaign of learning from Jiao Yulu and being good cadres, like him. By watching the film of Jiao Yulu, leading cadres at various levels should consciously compare themselves with him to find where they lag in terms of their ideologies and work style, sum up experiences and lessons, and make consistent efforts to improve their work. We should vigorously disseminate advanced examples emerging from the campaign of learning from Jiao Yulu and being good cadres like him to ensure having groups of good cadres at various levels. We should organize leading cadres and reeducate them with the party's basic line, the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, the mass line, and the party spirit. Efforts should be made to solve the problems of leading cadres about whom the masses have many complaints and to further upgrade the quality of leading cadres. We should strengthen the examination and instruction of leading bodies in their efforts to implement democratic centralism. We should attend to the implementation of the existing systems to ensure that leading bodies persist in collective leadership, be united, and have high ability in making policy decisions democratically and scientifically.

The meeting's participants maintained that this year, the organizational departments should positively and steadily promote the reforms of the cadre system and the organizational system, make great headway in exchanges of cadres, continue to persistently carry out the system of cadres being able to work at both higher and lower levels, and perfect the cadre investigation system. We should also conscientiously consolidate rural party branches that are weak and flabby and attend to making village-level party branches attain their requirements. Through three years' efforts, we should ensure that 70-80 percent of the province's village party branches attain their requirements.

On the afternoon of 16 March, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Haiyan, member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee and secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the provincial party committee; Ma Guoliang, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the provincial party committee; and Meng Qingxiang, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and director of the organizational department of the provincial party committee, called on all meeting participants.

Sun Weiben made a speech on strengthening the self-construction of organizational departments at the meeting. He urged that organizational departments should strengthen their self-construction and upgrade the concept of taking the

overall situation into account. Cadres in charge of the organizational work should strengthen the concept of party spirit. The organizational departments should (?publicize their work). Organizational department cadres should be [words indistinct] in doing their professional work and have a strong sense of service.

Heilongjiang Administrative Divisions Change

SK1803051391 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] With the approval of the State Council, Fangzheng and Binxian Counties, which were originally under the jurisdiction of Songhuajiang Prefecture; and Yilan County, which was originally under the jurisdiction of Jiamusi City, were incorporated into Harbin City. Meanwhile, Baoqing and Youyi Counties, which were originally under the jurisdiction of Jiamusi City, were incorporated into Shuangyashan City.

The provincial government determined that these areas will formally transfer duties on 1 April. On the afternoon of 15 March, leaders of the Harbin City party committee and the city government met with party and government figures from Fangzheng, Binxian, and Yilan Counties to decide through joint consultation matters relating to the transfer of duties.

'Serious Drought' in Heilongjiang Predicted

SK1803072491 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Mar 91

[Excerpt] According to the information recently provided by meteorological and water conservancy departments in various localities, this spring the province will experience a serious drought and the ravages of drought will be still more serious in the western part of province in April and May. Thus far, a total of 38 million mu of farmland across the province have been affected by drought. The dry fields afflicted by drought are primarily concentrated in Qiqihar, Suihua, and Songhuajiang, with the afflicted acreage reaching 17 million mu, 4 million mu, and 6 million mu, respectively. The paddy fields without irrigation water are mainly dispersed in basins of Hulan He, Lalin He, Mayi He, Tongken He, and Yalu He.

In addition to the reason that precipitation since autumn and winter last year has been 50 percent less than that in a normal year, the major reason for such a drought is the failure in turning over the soil in autumn in good time, which has caused over 60 percent of the autumn-plowed farmland to run out of moisture. In most counties and cities in the western part of the province, the layer of arid soil has reached 3 to 7 mm in depth, with the most serious cases reaching 10 mm or more.

According to forecasts by weather departments, from March to May, the areas in the western part of the province will experience 20 to 30 percent less precipitation than normal.

According to the briefing given by (Wang Tai), director of the provincial water conservancy department, the province has thus far completed examination and repairing of 20,000 motor-pumped wells and completed repairing of 600 dams. In addition, the province has repaired old wells and sunk new wells, over 6,000 in all. This will relieve the ravages of the drought in some areas. However, there are still dozens of million mu of farmland in 6,900 villages which have not been provided with water sources to combat drought. Therefore, the task of fighting drought is extremely arduous. [passage omitted]

He Zhukang Attends Forestry Conference Closing

SK1403014291 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Text] The provincial forestry work conference, which was decided to be held by the provincial party committee and the provincial government, ended in Changchun on 13 March.

During the conference, He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Wu Yixia, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and vice provincial governor, gave speeches on the issues of how to accelerate the fulfillment of the tasks of making the vast land of Jilin green, protecting forestry resources, deepening forestry reform, and pushing forestry work to a new stage.

The conference conscientiously analyzed our province's current forestry situation, summarized and exchanged experiences, set the objectives for the Eighth Five-Year Plan, specified this year's tasks, and mobilized the people across the province and the forces of all social sectors to accelerate the pace of forestry development. Focusing on the three major tasks of making the vast land of Jilin green, managing and protecting forestry resources, and [words indistinct] the forestry industry, studied and formulated specific measures for strengthening the organizational leadership, implementing the supportive policies, promoting scientific and technical progress and winning new victory in forestry work, and made arrangements for carrying out the work.

At the conference held on 13 March, responsible comrades of the forest police forces of various cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures signed a letter of responsibility for preventing forest fires and a letter of setting a quota for cutting trees with the provincial government leaders, read the decision of the provincial government on conferring the title of model afforestation unit on 21 units including Liuhe County, the title of advanced afforestation unit on 39 units including Changchun City and Chaoyang District, the title of afforestation models on 44 persons such as Ma Changhai, and the title of advanced afforestation workers on 110 persons including Tian Hua, the decision of the provincial government on conferring the title of forest fire prevention model unit on 29 units including Hunjiang City, the title of forest fire prevention advanced unit on 59 units including the Dunhua Forestry Bureau,

the title of forest fire prevention models on 65 persons including Li Jifu, and the title of forest fire prevention advanced workers on 420 persons including Fang Rongguo, and read a congratulatory message sent by the Central Forest Fire Prevention Headquarters on commending and awarding the advanced units and model individuals who made outstanding contributions to realizing the target of having no serious forest fires in our province for 10 years.

At the conference, a ceremonious prize-giving ceremony was held to present awards to the advanced units and individuals commended by the provincial government. Amid cheerful and light-hearted music, leaders of the province and the provincial military district, including He Zhukang, Zhang Fengqi, Huo Mingguang, Liu Yunzhao, Wu Yixia, Li Deming, Zhang Liming, and (Liang Shulin) presented banners of citation and certificates of merit to the representatives of the awarded advanced units and individuals.

Inspects Changchun Motor Plant

SK1503022891 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Text] This morning, leaders of the province and Changchun City, including He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, and responsible comrades of the provincial Planning and Economic Commission, provincial Commission for Restructuring the Economy, provincial Financial Department, provincial Machinery Department, the Industrial and Commercial Bank, and the Construction Bank went to the No. 1 Motor Plant to conduct investigations and study and to discuss major plans for developing Jilin's auto industry and economy with the plant's section-level leading cadres.

(Geng Zhaojie), director of the No. 1 Motor Plant, gave a report on the production situation of the first two months of this year and on the work on developing sedan production rapidly and at a high level and on promoting the development of related supporting industries. He said: This year the central task of the No. 1 Motor Plant is to produce sedans that meet the national standard of quality. The intense market competition has helped workers of the whole plant unceasingly enhance their sense of quality and has enabled the plant to unceasingly raise its prestige among the users. During January and February this year, the sales volume of sedans jumped to more than 12,400, witnessing a good trend in which sales outstripped the production. Thanks to the improvement in product quality, we mass-produced sedans and exported them to foreign countries for the first time. At present, the whole plant is stepping up its efforts to prepare for the first-phase work of producing 150,000 sedans and for the initiation of a joint venture enterprise to make achievements in the quality, variety, and efficiency year.

During a forum, He Zhukang fully affirmed the successful experiences of the No. 1 Motor Plant in remodelling products, improving quality, invigorating the enterprise, and strengthening production momentum

over the past few years. He said: Auto and petrochemical industries are two of our province's major pillar industries. The development of the auto industry, particularly the production of sedans, plays a decisive role in the economic development of Changchun City and the whole province. It is necessary to mobilize the efforts of the whole province and all departments and all trades, and the strength of all sectors, to push auto production as well as the related supporting industries forward. In light of our province's reality, it is necessary to realistically and deeply carry out the quality, variety, and efficiency year activities.

Comrades attending the forum also probed into the issues of building strong organizational and coordination organs, further adopting special supporting policies, creating a good external environment for the development of the No. 1 Motor Plant, and improving the quality of supporting products.

Cuts Ribbon for Corn Market, Fair

SK1603033691 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 15 March, in front of the provincial guesthouse, located on the east side of the people's square, colored flags were fluttering in the wind and there were strains of music accompanied by drum beats. On both sides of the scene were two huge streamers bearing the words: Strive to explore new ways of combining planning with market regulation, promote the grain circulation system reform, and add new chapters to Jilin's corn production. High above a huge colorful balloon most magnificently decorated the scene. The ceremony to mark the beginning of business of the Jilin corn wholesale market and the first Jilin Provincial grain fair were held here.

Attending the ceremony and the fair were He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee; Huo Mingguang, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Wu Yixia, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province; Xiao Chun, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee; Liu Xilin, vice governor of the province; Gao Wen, vice chairman of the provincial Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; An Zhiwen, member of the Central Advisory Commission and director of the State Research Institute for Restructuring Economy; Ji Ming, adviser to the Ministry of Commerce and former vice minister of commerce; responsible comrades of pertinent departments under the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Railways; leaders of pertinent departments and bureaus at the provincial level; representatives of grain bureaus [words indistinct] bureau, grain selling enterprises, grain processing enterprises, and grain consumption units in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Heilongjiang, Hebei, and other provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions; guests from the Sino-Thai and the Sino-Japanese joint ventures; and guests and persons from

abroad and other domestic places, more than 1,000 persons in all. [passage omitted]

Amid the sound of music and popping of firecrackers, He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee; An Zhiwen, member of the Central Advisory Commission and director of the State Research Institute for Restructuring Economy; and Ji Ming, adviser to the Ministry of Commerce and former vice minister of commerce, cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony. [passage omitted]

Jilin Considers Party Building at Universities

SK1803025991 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] The provincial work conference on party building at universities and colleges was held in Changchun on the morning of 15 March.

Zhang Yueqi, vice governor of the province, chaired the conference. Gu Changchun, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made a report entitled "Conscientiously Sum Up Experiences and Lessons and Comprehensively Strengthen the Party Building at Universities and Colleges."

He said in his report: At this conference, we should conscientiously implement the CPC Central Committee circular on strengthening party building at universities and colleges and the guidelines of the national conference on party building at universities and colleges, study and formulate feasible measures to solve the problems of party building at universities and colleges, and develop measures for building universities and colleges into powerful fronts to cultivate builders and successors to socialist undertakings.

After relaying the current tasks for party building at universities and colleges, Comrade Gu Changchun pointed out: At present, all universities and colleges should take the building of leading bodies as a key link in strengthening the construction of party organizations, regard ideological construction as a primary task for party building, strive to upgrade party members' quality, persist in the principle of strictly running the party, strengthen the improvement of party style and party discipline, further balance the leadership system, and realistically strengthen the party's leadership over the work of universities and colleges.

Comrade Gu Changchun also said that to strengthen the leadership over the work of universities and colleges, the provincial party committee decided to set up a committee in charge of this work under the provincial party committee.

Li Deming, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, made a speech on further strengthening the improvement of party style and administrative honesty and ensuring that universities and colleges develop healthily oriented toward socialism.

Attending the conference were Ren Junjie, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary general of the provincial party committee, and responsible comrades of the organizational department and the propaganda department of the provincial party committee and the provincial education committee.

He Zhukang Speaks at Conference

SK1803051491 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Mar 91

[Text] After three days in session, the provincial work conference on party building at universities and colleges ended in Changchun on the afternoon of 17 March.

At the conference, participants summed up and exchanged experiences in party building at universities and colleges and studied and worked out specific measures for implementing the CPC Central Committee circular on strengthening party building at universities and colleges.

He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, made a summing-up speech on strengthening party building at universities and colleges and persisting in the socialist orientation of running schools.

Comrade He Zhukang pointed out: Universities and colleges are key bases for cultivating successors for socialist undertakings. The achievements of universities and colleges in party building are directly related to the future of the country [words indistinct] of the nation, the stability of society, and the long-term order and stability of the country. Therefore, party committees of universities and colleges should regard party building as a task of primary importance, go all out [words indistinct] and firmly attend to it.

Comrade He Zhukang stressed: We should strengthen the awareness of the party, intensify leadership of university and college party committees, regard ideological construction as the primary task of party building, and strengthen the party's fighting forces. By strengthening the party's ideological construction, we should boost and promote the construction of party organizations and the improvement of party style.

In regard to the issues of how to comprehensively implement the party's educational principles and cultivate new people with ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline, He Zhukang pointed out: We should persistently put moral education in the first place, vigorously strengthen ideological and political work, and closely rely on the vast number of teachers to run socialist universities. Through practical work, we should politically believe and practically rely on the vast number of intellectuals, show concern for their livelihood, and ensure that the vast number of teachers emancipate their minds, be enthusiastic, and dedicate themselves to the great causes of reform and construction with great enthusiasm and fruitful achievements. We should persist in the principle of being strict in

running schools and teaching students, strive to promote reforms at universities and colleges, and serve the work of rejuvenating Jilin.

Gu Changchun, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, chaired the conference.

Hunjiang Congress Elects New Mayor, Vice Mayors

SK1703030391 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Mar 91

[Text] The second session of the Second Hunjiang City People's Congress ended on 16 March. At the session, Comrade (Jiang Wenqiang) was elected mayor of the city, and Comrades (Xia Furong) and (Liu Rongfa) were elected vice mayors of the city.

Quan Shuren Attends Congress Session Closing

SK1503061391 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Text] The fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress ceremoniously concluded in Shenyang today. Executive chairmen of today's meeting included Quan Shuren, Dai Suli, Wang Guangzhong, Shang Wen, Wang Julu, Lou Erkang, Tang Hongguang, Feng Yousong, Zhang Zhiyuan, Jin Ronghan, Zuo Kun, Cheng Jinxiang, Li Jun, and Yu Xiling. Wang Guangzhong, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

The meeting elected Yue Qifeng governor of Liaoning Province and elected Lian Chengzhi and Gao Jizhong members of the seventh provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and selected Zuo Kun as chairman of the Internal Affairs and Judicial Committee under the provincial People's Congress.

The meeting endorsed the resolution on the government work report, the resolution on approving the outline of Liaoning Province's 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for economic and social development, the resolution on implementation of the province's plan for economic and social development in 1990 and on the province's plan for economic and social development in 1991, the resolution on approving the province's 1990 final accounts and the 1991 financial budget, the resolution on the work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the resolution on the work report of the provincial Higher People's Court, and the resolution on the work report of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

Yue Qifeng, newly elected provincial governor, met the people's deputies at the meeting and made a speech.

Wang Guangzhong, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, said in conclusion: Thanks to the concerted efforts of all deputies, the fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress has successfully accomplished all items on the agenda and has been held in a satisfactory and successful manner. This session has

formulated various tasks for this year, approved the outline of the province's 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for economic and social development, and defined the magnificent goal and basic tasks for the development of the province in the last decade of this century. We should conscientiously implement all resolutions adopted by this session, work hard for the prosperity of the province with one heart and one mind, go all out to fulfill all tasks set for this year, and vigorously struggle to successfully attain the magnificent goal of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Attending as voting or nonvoting deputies were Huang Oudong, Li Tao, Zhang Zhengde, Hu Yimin, Sun Qi, Li Guozhong, Zhang Guoguang, Xu Wencai, Xiang Jingyuan, Ge Xifan, Liu Yiyun, Luo Dingfeng, Xie Huangtian, Zhao Shi, Liu Wen, Fu Zhonghai, Liu Zenghao, Liu Peng, Lin Sheng, Wen Shizhen, Xiao Zuofu, Wang Wenyuan, Zhao Qi, Wang Jiyan, Shen Xianhui, Zhang Huanwen, and Xu Sheng. Also attending were Qi Zheng, secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Cui Yukun, secretary general of the provincial government.

Session Elects Governor

OW1403182991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1511 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Text] Shenyang, March 14 (XINHUA)—Yue Qifeng was chosen governor of northeast China's Liaoning Province here today.

Yue, 59, joined the Communist Party of China in 1945. He has served as party secretary of the Handan Iron and Steel Company, party secretary of Handan and Tangshan Cities, and deputy party secretary and governor of Hebei Province.

In July 1990 Yue was transferred to Liaoning Province as deputy party secretary and became acting governor. He was elected as governor of the province at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Provincial People's Congress, which closed here today.

Quan Shuren Speaks at Forum on Culture, Art

SK1403143291 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Text] On the morning of 13 March, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, called together the deputies and members from cultural and art circles who attended the fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress and the fourth session of the sixth provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] to hold a forum on ways to make culture and art flourish in our province. Attending the forum were provincial leaders Wang Chonglu, Zhang Zhiyuan, and Lin Sheng.

People's Congress deputies and CPPCC members animatedly aired their views at the forum amid a very vigorous atmosphere. They said: No doubt, economic

work is of prime importance in our efforts to accomplish the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-year program of our province. However, another major sign that reflects social development—namely, the flourishing of culture and art—is also very important.

Comrades attending the forum offered constructive opinions on such problems as a lack of funds and the difficulty of having works published that exist in current cultural and art circles in our province. As soon as they heard this, provincial leaders urged the utmost efforts to solve these problems.

Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, said at the forum: Flourishing culture and art are an indispensable factor in our efforts to attain the second-step strategic objective of our country. The current basic task for cultural and art circles is to produce more positive and creative works that encourage people to build socialist modernization.

He urged literary and art workers throughout the province to go deep into the masses, into the reality of life, and into the great practice of socialist modernization and to make contributions to making our province's culture and art flourish.

Speaks on Invigorating Enterprises

SK1503091791 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Text] On the morning of 14 March, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Yue Qifeng, the provincial governor, held a discussion with some members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and deputies to the provincial People's Congress on ways to invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises and eliminate the difficulties in industrial production of our province as soon as possible.

Ma Pinfang, chairman of the provincial committee of the Federation of Industry and Commerce, held: The key lies in strengthening enterprise management. Three conditions—a good leading body, a good contingent of workers, and a number of backbone technical and managerial personnel—are indispensable to success in management.

Based on the specific conditions of the refinery, (Luo Yuanjie), director of the Fushun No. 2 Petroleum Refinery, pointed out that to achieve development, large and medium-sized enterprises should currently resolve the conspicuous contradiction of having too little funds at their disposal. He said: In the early 1980's, when the output value of the Fushun No. 2 Petroleum Refinery was 200 million yuan, the refinery was able to retain 30 to 40 million yuan of funds for its own use. However, at present, when its output value reaches 500 million yuan, the funds retained for its own use total only 2.5 million yuan. Such a lack of capacity for self-development has become the common disease of large and medium-sized enterprises of our province.

He also said: At present, the traditional way of management has been abandoned in enterprises, but the modern way of management has yet to be (?established) and, in particular, the factor of men has yet to be fully developed. Enterprises rely on workers [words indistinct] their production depends on management, and management depends on men. Therefore, we should still carry forward the spirit of the working class as masters and maintain the flesh-and-blood relations between cadres and the masses in order for them to bridge difficulties together.

Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, said in his speech: The State Council has formulated eight measures for invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises. Whether they are implemented is the key to whether the large and medium-sized enterprises of our province can achieve development. Leaving these measures unimplemented, we will lose an opportunity and widen the gap between us and other provinces. If we implement the measures, the funds for technical transformation and the depreciation funds will constitute a factor to affect the distribution of bonuses and cause a reduction in local revenues and other problems. This is a great risk for us. However, the situation is forcing us to make up our minds. If we seek immediate petty gains at the expense of the opportunity for long-term development [passage indistinct].

The provincial party committee plans to analyze and study enterprises one by one so that the activities for the quality, variety, and efficiency year can be carried out to the letter.

Northwest Region

Gansu Congress Presidium Holds Second Meeting

HK1803024591 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 91

[Text] The presidium of the Fourth Session of the Seventh Provincial People's Congress held its second meeting yesterday afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Presidium Executive Chairman Xu Feiqing. There were two items on the meeting's agenda:

1. Listen to the report of the head of each deputation on the examination and discussion of the three government reports by the deputies;
2. Listen to the report on the result of examination of the planning and financial budget, given by Li Wenhui, chairman of the congress committee for planning and budget examination.

When the deputies were examining and discussing the three reports, the general comments they made were: These reports are objective and factual in summarizing the achievements of reform and construction during the Seventh Five-Year Plan and are pertinent to analyzing existing problems. The guiding principles for the work in the coming five and 10 years are clearly defined and the

measures for the work are concrete, practical, conforming to the realities of Gansu, and inspiring.

In the meantime, when examining and discussing the reports, the deputations put forward many suggestions for supplementing and amending the proposed major targets and approaches, in light of the disparity among various localities in this province in economic and social development. They made numerous suggestions and requests on changing the work style of cadres and guaranteeing the smooth accomplishment of targets in particular.

The second meeting of the presidium decided to present the report on the result of examination of planning and financial budget by the congress committee for planning and budget examination to all deputies for examination, discussion, addition, and amendment.

Gansu People's Congress Continues Work

More on Governor's Work Report

HK1803032391 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 91

[Text] In his report on the outline 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan of Gansu Province, provincial Governor Jia Zhijie stressed the need to do a good job in every field this year.

He pointed out: The year 1991 is the starting point for accomplishing the second-step strategic goal of economic development and the first year under the Eighth Five-Year Plan. It is also a key year for completing the task of improvement and rectification and deepening the reform. We should continue to implement the policy of improvement and rectification and deepening the reform to guarantee steady economic growth and social stability and make a good start for the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

The general guiding principle for the government work is to develop on the basis of stability and promote on the basis of readjustment, focus on economic construction with market demand as a guide, make strenuous efforts in economic restructuring, push forward scientific and technological advancement, continue with improvement and rectification, constantly deepen the reform, and maintain a good overall balance so the economy and other undertakings can develop in a sustained, steady, and coordinated way. The work in the following respects should be given particular attention:

1. We should give priority to agriculture in economic work and promote the all-around development of rural economy;
2. We should carry out the campaign of "the year of quality, variety, and economic efficiency" in a down-to-earth way;
3. We should further activate the market, pay attention to sales, and promote production;
4. We should increase revenue and reduce expenditure to guarantee the steady growth of revenue;

5. We should further strengthen the building of a clean, honest government, take substantial measures to redress unhealthy tendencies in various professions, and strive to improve government work.

Committee Vice Chairmen Elected

OW1703182091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0856 GMT 17 Mar 91

[By reporter Chen Huiming (7115 1920 2494)]

[Text] Lanzhou, 17 Mar (XINHUA)—The Fourth Session of the Seventh Gansu Provincial People's Congress, which concluded today, elected Wang Zhanchang and Jing Yannian [2417 1693 1628] as the vice chairmen of the Seventh Gansu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Fourth Xinjiang CPC Congress Opens 14 Mar

OW1603001091 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1650 GMT 14 Mar 91

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] The Fourth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Congress, for which the various races of Xinjiang have long been waiting, solemnly opens at the Xinjiang Hall of the People in Urumqi City today. The weather in Urumqi is fine after some snowfall. The Xinjiang Hall of the People looks unusually majestic as it stands in the white snow.

At 1030, some 500 delegates elected from among 700,000 party members in Xinjiang begin to arrive at the conference hall. They represent a broad spectrum of society, and include leading cadres from all levels, specialists from the fields of science, technology, culture, education, public health and sports, advanced individuals, and models from all walks of life, and representatives from the People's Liberation Army and the armed police corps.

Members of the presidium are now entering the conference hall, and the Fourth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Congress is about to open any moment now. [applause]

The executive chairmen at today's session were Wang Enmao, Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Li Shoushan, Amudum Niyaz, Zhang Sixue, (Zhang Fusheng), Ba Dai, Keyum Bawudun, Tang Guangcai, Shi Geng, Guo Gang, Feng Dazhen, Haili Qiemu and (Zhou Guofu). Comrade Lu Feng, head of the organization department of the CPC Central Committee, and Comrade (Zhao Rong), deputy director of the localities bureau of the organization department of the CPC Central Committee, were present to provide guidance to the congress. Members and alternate members as well as advisory commission and discipline inspection commission members of the third autonomous regional party committee, who are not delegates to the current congress, attended as observers. Among those invited to

attend the opening ceremony today were vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional people's congress and vice chairmen of the autonomous regional CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference] committee who are party members but not delegates to the congress; retired comrades who previously held the provincial-level position of vice chairman in Xinjiang, and veteran party members who are retired and enjoy benefits accorded to retired vice chairmen; former Standing Committee members of the autonomous regional advisory commission who have retired; deputy commanders and deputy political commissars of Xinjiang Military District and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps; members of the advisory group and former deputy commanders and deputy political commissars of the production and construction corps who are party members and have retired; and responsible persons of democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce as well as patriotic figures without party affiliation from Xinjiang.

The congress officially opened at 1100. Comrade Tomur Dawamat chaired the session.

On behalf of the Third Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, Comrade Song Hanliang delivered a report entitled "Uphold the Party's Basic Line, Unite With One Heart, and Work Hard for the Lasting Stability and Development of Xinjiang." The report is divided into eight parts, as follows: one, reviewing the work of the (?past seven years) and the basic tasks ahead; two, participating wholeheartedly in construction to ensure the sustained, stable, and coordinated growth of Xinjiang's economy; three, resolutely doing a good job in reform and opening to the outside world; four, insisting on building a materially and culturally advanced society simultaneously to forge a highly cultured socialist society; five, holding high the banner of long live the great unity of all nationalities to further national unity; six, strengthening the people's democratic dictatorship and continuing to safeguard political and social stability in Xinjiang; seven, working hard to further the various causes undertaken by the Xinjiang production and construction corps; and eight, stepping up party building and building party organizations at all levels in Xinjiang into a tough nucleus for leading the various races to take part in the socialist modernization drive and in reform and opening to the outside world.

In conclusion, Comrade Song Hanliang said:

[Begin recording] Comrades, the tasks set forth at this congress are very honorable and formidable. The total fulfillment of these tasks is very important to the smooth execution of the 10-year development program and the realization of the second phase of the strategic goal. We are shouldering a glorious historic mission. The responsibilities are heavy. The future is bright. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, and with the strong support of Comrade Wang Enmao and other veteran comrades, let us lead all the CPC members and races in

Xinjiang to unite more closely together, work hard with one heart and mind, join in to realize the second phase of the strategic goal, press courageously ahead along the socialist road with Chinese characteristics, and work hard for the lasting stability and development of Xinjiang. [end recording]

Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee Presidium Meets

OW1703111991 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1650 GMT 16 Mar 91

[Text] The second meeting of the fourth CPC Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Committee Presidium was held this morning, with Comrade Song Hanliang presiding.

The participants heard a report by Feng Dazhen, deputy general secretary of the meeting, on the reaction of all delegations discussing reports from the autonomous regional party committee, advisory committee, and discipline inspection commission.

The draft resolutions of a report from the fourth CPC Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Committee on the third CPC Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Committee, a work report from the advisory committee of the autonomous region, and a work report from the autonomous region discipline inspection commission were examined.

The participants heard Amudun Niyaz's explanation, on behalf of the third CPC Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Committee Standing Committee, of the lists of suggested candidates for member and alternative member of the fourth CPC Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Committee and members of the advisory committee and the autonomous region discipline inspection commission.

The meeting adopted suggested lists of candidates for members and alternative members of the fourth CPC Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Committee and members of the discipline inspection commission and advisory committee of the autonomous region.

It examined the draft election methods for the fourth CPC Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Committee. It decided to turn the abovementioned draft resolutions, suggested candidate lists, and draft election methods over to all delegations for discussion.

Lu Feng, director of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, attended and delivered an important speech at the meeting. Comrades Wang Enmao and Song Hanliang also delivered important speeches at the meeting. All members of the presidium attended the meeting.

Xinjiang Discipline Inspection Plenum Communique

OW1703085491 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1650 GMT 12 Mar 91

["Communique" of the 13th Plenary Session of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee

Discipline Inspection Commission; from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] The 13th Plenary Session of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee Discipline Inspection Commission was held in Urumqi on 12 March 1991. Attending the meeting were 35 members of the autonomous regional discipline inspection commission. The meeting was chaired by Shi Geng, member of the autonomous regional party Standing Committee and secretary of the autonomous regional discipline inspection commission.

The meeting discussed and approved a work report by the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Discipline Inspection Commission to be submitted to the fourth congress of the autonomous regional party committee. It agreed to submit the report for approval and examination by the fourth congress of the autonomous regional party committee.

Xinjiang Advisory Committee Plenum Communique

OW1703085691 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1650 GMT 12 Mar 91

["Communique" of the 16th Plenary Session of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee Advisory Committee; from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] The 16th Plenary Session of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee Advisory Committee was held in Urumqi on 12 March 1991. The plenary session examined and approved a report submitted by the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee Advisory Committee for deliberation and approval by the Fourth Congress of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee. It unanimously agreed to submit the report for examination and approval by the Fourth Congress of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee.

The plenary session was chaired by Comrade (Qi Guo). Attending the meeting were Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee and chairman of the autonomous regional advisory committee; (Turqi Atawullah), vice chairman of the autonomous regional advisory committee; and 44 committee members.

END OF

FIGHE

DATE FILMED

19 March 1991

